The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3192. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM THE WEST.

Preparations for a Great Battle in Kentucky.

Expected Collision Between Schoepf and Zollicoffer.

Gen. Buell's Army Moving Forward to Green River.

Sixty Thousand National Troops on the Line between Louisville and Nashville.

TROOPS STILL POURING INTO KENTUCKY.

A Simultaneous Movement at all Important Points Expected.

POSITION OF THE OPPOSING FORCES.

REPORTS FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 13.

The Frankfort (Ky.) *Gazette* has a dispatch, which says that when the stage left Somerset, at 11 o'clock, on Wednesday, there had been no fighting.

The Postmaster wrote as follows:

"We are expecting to fight hourly. The enemy are close upon us, with a force estimated at from 9,000 to 15,000 men. Our force is about 5,000 effective men. Both citizens and soldiers complain of Gen. THOMAS for not having sent reinforcements to Gen. SCHOEPF."

As it cannot interfere with the plans laid down, it is not improper to state that the plans of Gen. BUELL was that Gen. THOMAS should get in the rear of Gen. ZOLLICOFFER.

Letters to-night express apprehensions about the result, should Gen. ZOLLICOFFER force Gen. SCHOEPF to an engagement before Gen. THOMAS arrives.

An officer arrived from London this evening says that the rumor there was that after some picket fighting Gen. ZOLLICOFFER began to retreat again. If this should prove true Gen. THOMAS will not be in time to intercept him.

Troops continue pouring into Louisville. Four regiments passed through yesterday.

The *Commercial* of this city has a dispatch which says: "The Paymaster from London reports that Gen. CRITTENDEN is at Cumberland Gap with fifteen hundred men and a large force in the vicinity."

A letter to the Representative from Wayne County says that Major HELVETI, and three others captured with him by the rebels, were killed after their capture.

All the leading men have been driven from Owensville, Bath County, and the town is in possession of 400 rebels, who are committing the greatest excesses.

The Louisville *Journal* of yesterday, says that all Indiana regiments which have a minimum number of men, have been ordered into Kentucky. This order will throw from nine to ten thousand troops into Kentucky during this and the coming week.

Gen. ROSECRANS arrived at Cincinnati the day before yesterday. A public reception was given him at the hall of the Catholic Institute last night.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 13—P. M,

The *Commercial's* Frankfort dispatch says that no fight had taken place up to 8 o'clock to-day at Somerset.

ZOLLICOFFER was advancing, and is near that town with 9,000 men, and reinforcements are probably coming to his assistance.

The Thirty-first Ohio Regiment left Stamford this morning at daylight, at the donble-quick, to assist Gen. SCHOEPF.

The dispatch says, without doubt, there is a rebel force at Orningsville.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL is invading Eastern Kentucky with a formidable force.

The Mount Sterling *Whig* issues a call to the Unionists to resist their certain danger.

REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Friday, Dec. 13.

A letter from Somerset, dated the 7th inst., confirms the capture by the rebels of Major HELVETI and Capt. PRINCE.

J. R. RICHARDSON, Postmaster at Somerset, writes on the 10th inst. as follows:

"Gen. ZOLLICOFFER has crossed the Cumberland River twenty miles below Waitsborough, on a bridge of coal-barges, with from 9,000 to 15,000 troops. We expect to fight to-morrow. The National forces under Gen. SCHOEPF are six regiments, with two batteries."

The *Democrat* discredits the above, failing to get confirmation from its correspondent.

The Bowling Green *Courier* deprecates the discouraging effect of the burning of Whippoorwill Bridge on the Memphis branch railroad by the Nationals. Its correspondent says nothing to indicate a forward movement of either army this Winter.

Tennessee money that fifteen to twenty days ago was fifteen to twenty per cent. discount, is now thirty five per cent discount.

The *Courier* says that fifteen thousand Kentuckians are in the rebel army.

THE SKIRMISH AT JACKSONVILLE.

BAGDAD, Ky., Friday, Dec. 13.

A party of rebels have been endeavoring to make the Union men take the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy in this section, and Col. WHITAKER, on learning of it, sent a squad of soldiers to arrest them, when the rebels fired upon Col. WHITAKER'S men. The odds were too great, and Col. WHITAKER dispatched to Capt. LEE, at Louisvillee, for assistance, who arrived this afternoon, immediately proceeding with the troops to Jacksonville, where the skirmish last evening took place.

FORWARD MOVEMENT OF THE NATIONAL FORCES.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Dec. 11.

A dispatch from Louisville last night informs us that Gen. BUELL'S army (which, on the direct Louisville and Nashville line, is not less than sixty thousand strong) is moving forward to Green River. The remarkable quietude of this army for so long a period renders this movement more significant. That a general advance is in progress is further indicated by the marching from Louisville, on Monday, of the Second, Thirty-first, Twenty-fourth, Sixth, Ninth, Tenth, Twenty-first and Thirty-third Ohio regiments. Gen. MCCLELLAN'S plan is well understood to be that *a simultaneous advance shall take place—on the Mississippi, against Columbus, Ky.; in Central Kentucky, upon Bowling Green; from Romney, upon Winchester; from the Potomac, into Eastern Virginia; from Fortress Monroe, upon Yorktown or Norfolk; and that Butler's, Burnside's and Sherman's coast expeditions shall make demonstrations at the same time.* If this be the case—and we do not profess to have either official or semi-official information—movements at all important points may be expected when one takes place; and the forward movement in Kentucky is the signal of a general advance.

SITUATION OF THE OPPOSING FORCES.

From the Chicago Tribune, Dec. 11.

The position of affairs in Northeastern Kentucky, on the line to Cumberland Gap, is as follows: The two East Tennessee regiments remain at Camp Calvert, near London, just where they halted when the pursuit of ZOLLICOFFER was abandoned. ZOLLICOFFER has come back into the State, but by another road, taking the turnpike through Whitely and Wayne counties to the north bank of Cumberland River, below Somerset. This place, the present headquarters of Gen. SCHOEPF'S command, is about thirty miles east of London. ZOLLICOFFER has all the way from 9,000 to 12,000 troops. He was evidently headed for Bowling Green when the advance of our troops threatened his rear. Gen. SCHOEPF has now, at Somerset, (or had at last accounts,) the following troops, with more, probably, to come.

2d Ohio Regiment	Col. Len. A. Harris.
17th Ohio Regiment	Col. John M. Connell.
38th Ohio Regiment	Col. Ed. D. Bradley.
59th Ohio Regiment	Col. James P. Fyffe.
Kentucky Infantry	Col. Wm. A. Hoskins.
Kentucky Infantry	Col. Thos. J. Bramlette.
Kentucky Infantry	Col. Henry Grider.
1st Ky. Cavalry (portion)	Col. Frank Wolford.
Capt. Standart's Ohio Battery.	
And another battery.	

Gen. SCHOEPF commands the troops, assisted by Gen. JESSE T. BOYLE. They number some 7,000 men, and when joined by the force at Camp Calvert, there will be 10,000 at least. Unless Gen. THOMAS again interferes, SCHOEPF will make quick work of the rebel gang and of the "masterly" intrenchments that are said to hold Cumberland Gap, and will be promptly on hand to the relief of the gallant BROWNLOW. So near the line, we hope he will not be prevented this time in the great undertaking. Our last information from Somerset was to the effect that the rebels had chosen strong positions on the other side of the river, and would have to be shelled out. The two camps were almost within shot distance of each other, and hair-breadth escapes of skirmishing parties were of daily occurrence.

Gen. GEO. B. CRITTENDEN, the new rebel Commanding-General of East Tennessee and East Kentucky, is at Cumberland Gap, in force, with thirty days' rations, and it is feared that he may advance into Kentucky. The Union troops at London and Wild Cat, on the Lexington and Cumberland road, are reported to have been withdrawn to Somerset, and CRITTENDEN would find no serious obstacles to an advance other than the condition of the roads, which on that route are said to be bad. We should have some big news from that quarter before many days, despite the rumor that SCHOEPF is under orders not to fight unless attacked.

FROM GEN. SCHOEPF'S BRIGADE.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Times.

GEN. SCHOEPF'S BRIGADE,
TWO MILES NORTH OF SOMERSET, Ky.,
Friday, Dec. 6, 1861.

I yesterday wrote you that it was then supposed that the enemy would attempt to cross the Cumberland River a short distance below the point at which we were then stationed. In anticipation of this movement on the part of the rebels, Gen. SCHOEPF ordered one company of Col. WOLFORD'S First Kentucky Regiment of Cavalry, under the command of Capt. DILLION, to proceed without delay to MMI's Springs (that being the point where the enemy were expected to cross) as a recoanoitering party.

The Seventeenth Ohio, Col. CONNELL, and Capt. STANDART'S battery of artillery, were also ordered to follow up the advance of the cavalry. Capt. DILLION, with the cavalry, after having proceeded about seven miles, which was about one half the distance to Mills' Springs, halted and encamped for the night. The Seventeenth Ohio and STANDART'S Battery, coming up with the cavalry, and finding them encamped, also halted and encamped. After taking up the line of march in the morning to proceed to the point designated, and before reaching it they were informed that the enemy had been engaged in crossing the river during the entire night. And that a force of over four thousand had succeeded in gaining a landing upon this side of the river, and were still crossing in large numbers.

The enemy had also a battery of eight guns planted upon the heights on the opposite of the river, which commanded the shore on this side. While the Federal forces continued to advance they suddenly came upon the reconnoitering forces of the enemy. The enemy being in greatly superior numbers the small force of Federalists were soon surrounded, when Maj. HELVETI, of the cavalry, and eighteen of his men, were taken prisoners by the enemy. Capt. PRIME, of the Engineering Corps, were also at the same time taken prisoners.

The Federal forces then fell back to Fishing Creek, where they intrenched, awaiting the approach of the enemy. At nightfall Gen. SCHOEPF received intelligence that the enemy, twelve thousand strong, had crossed the river, and were then advancing upon the forces at Fishing Creek. Col. HOSKINS, with the Kentucky regiment, had left Camp Goggin at dark, on the road to Fishing Creek. The Thirty-eighth Ohio remained at Camp Goggin. Gen. SCHOEPF having received correct intelligence of the advance of the enemy in large force, and not deeming his small force sufficient to meet them, his position such as could be easily turned, and his retreat cut off, ordered a retreat of all the forces six miles east of the position formerly occupied by the Seventeenth Ohio, and beyond the town of Somerset.

At 11 P. M. the Thirty-eighth Ohio received the order to fall back, together with the remaining portion of the Kentucky regiment. Everything was moved with order and quietude. On arriving at Somerset, at 3 A. M., we found the Seventeenth Ohio, and Col. HOSKINS' Kentucky regiment, which had arrived one hour previous. In passing through the town we found the inhabitants in the highest excitement. Almost every thing was being removed from the place. Bedding, furniture, stores of all kinds, men, women and children, were being promiscuously stowed into carriages, carts, wagons and coaches. Every available beast of burden was brought into requisition—the donkey, the horse, the mule and the ox—to bear away all of worth and value, beyond the grasp of the Vandal foe, whose approach to their now deserted hamlets was momentarily expected.

THE MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

CAIRO, Ill., Sunday, Dec. 8, 1861.

The naval force, which is to take so important a part in the great military drama which is so soon to be enacted in the Mississippi Valley, begins to make something of a show here. We have at this point now four of the new St. Louis gunboats, one of the new tugs, besides the old boats—as the *Tylor*, *Lexington* and *Conestoga* are termed—together with the receiving ship *Maria Denning*. These make already quite a fleet; and with the great quantities of ammunition and naval supplies lying about, and the liberal sprinkling of naval uniforms, and sturdy sailors, Cairo just at present, presents quite as much the appearance of a marine town, as it does of a military post. As I write, the *Benton* and *Essex* are momentarily expected, and before this reaches you, they, too, will have been joined to the fleet here; and ere the end of the week, quite likely, we shall have pretty much the entire flotilla from St. Louis. The gunboats from Mound City will not be finished for a fortnight or three weeks yet. The gunboats which are here are being rapidly completed and prepared for active service. The carpenters and engineers are busy from morning to night, and the interior arrangements already begin to assume a very "ship shape" appearance. The machinery has been adjusted, guns lashed, ammunition taken aboard, so that some of them are already in fair fighting condition. Commodore FOOTE has been here for some days, and gives to these arrangements the most constant personal supervision.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes, under date of Cairo, Dec. 8:

"Six rebel gunboats arrived at Columbus yesterday, some of the names of which I obtained. They are each reported to be pierced for fourteen guns. They are not iron-plated, as thought, but are generally boats of immense power and speed. One of their most powerful gunboats, the *Tuscarora*, took fire, accidentially, near Helena, Ark. Having a large amount of powder and shell on board, her crew had to leave her with the greatest haste. Some lives are said to have been lost by drowning.

The famous *Manassas*, Commodore HOLLINS, broke her battering-ram below Memphis, and is now at that city repairing damages. She draws ten feet of water.

Of the other six gunboats at Columbus, I have obtained the following names, viz: the *J. B. Howard* and the *Marquis de la Habana*, a vessel cut out under the guns of Vera Cruz a year or two ago. These two last rank as frigates.

The Confederates at Columbus now claim to have sixty thousand men in force, and daily receiving fresh reinforcements.

The *Benton* and *Carondolet*, gunboats, from St. Louis, are now here and rapidly arming—the others are under the way, in convoy of the *W. H. B.*

The naval men here are anxiously awaiting orders to go down and engage the rebel fleet, and are eager for the fray. They express their hearty wishes to get a fair chance at them, and will not fail to maintain the honor of the flag of the Union, and perch victory again on its top, if the rebel flotilla will fight and not run away. They may beat us in showing their heels, but cannot in a fair stand-up battle.

At Columbus, the land batteries are being rapidly depressed, in order to get the range of our boats when they come down.

Col. DICKENS, from the cavalry regiment of Illinois, arrived yesterday, per cars. Flue hundred of them were, soon after their arrival, sent down the river per steamers *Aleck Scott* and *Montgomery*—destination unknown. They will doubtless soon be heard from, and are on active service.

Yesterday morning a number of shells were fired from Fort Cairo, in order to test them. They burst correctly and beautifully, and the practice was highly satisfactory to the officers.

Commodore FOOTE, of the Flotilla af the West, is here, and pushing forward naval preparations with great energy and vigor.

The *Crnestoga* gunboat, after a long cruise up and down the Ohio, Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, arrived here yesterday for supplies, and left in the afternoon for Paducah.

KENTUCKY ADMITTED INTO THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY, ETC.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

The *Examiner* of this morning says that Congress, while in session, passed a bill admitting Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy. The admission is complete, as Commissioners were appointed at Russellville, and empowered to act in behalf of Kentucky.

A bill has been introduced in the Confederate Congress prohibbiting the importation of negroes from Africa.

The Alabama House of Representatives has passed a bill legalizing the suspension of specie payment by the chartered banks of that State.

The report of superseding Gen. PRICE by Gen. HEATH is denied.

The Governor of Mississippi has made a call upon the inhabitants for arms.

REPORTED WRECK OF THE UNITED STATES STEAMER ANNIE TAYLOR.

A LIEUTENANT AND NINE MEN CAPTURED BY THE REBELS.

CAIRO, Friday, Dec. 13.

The following is from the Memphis *Appeal* of the 11th:

"NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 10.

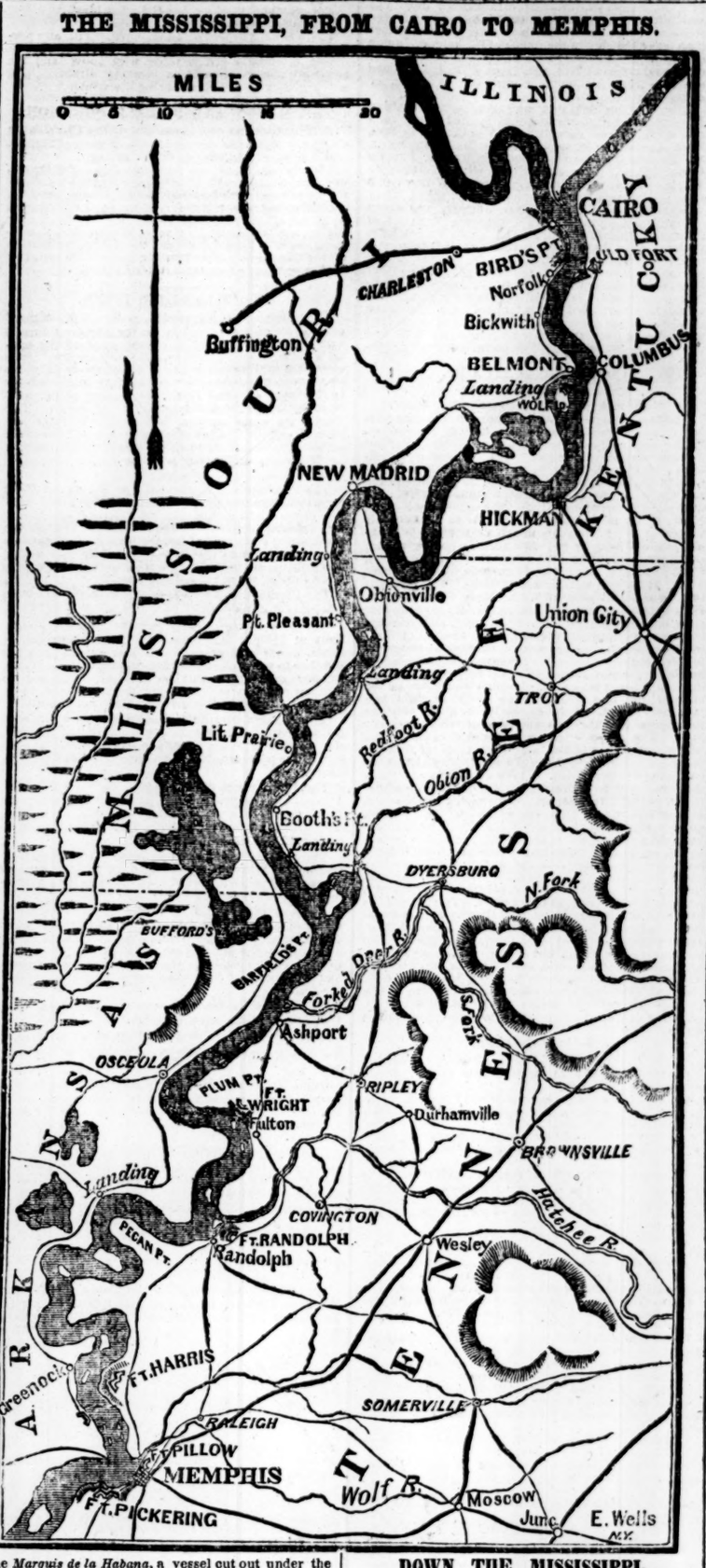
Lieut. SHEPARD, of the Confederate steamer *Mobile* has arrived at Rashear City, with a Lieutenant and nine other Federal prisoners, taken from the United States steamer *Annie Taylor*, which was wrecked near Sabine Pass.

THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

DETROIT, Thursday, Dec. 12.

Gov. BLAIR has issued a proclamation for an extra session of the Legislature, to assemble on the 2d proximo.

THE MISSISSIPPI, FROM CAIRO TO MEMPHIS.



DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

FROM CAIRO TO MEMPHIS.

One of the boats of the great naval river expedition, now nearly ready at Cairo, has a flag-staff erected on its upper deck, from the top of which floats the American flag, while on the bottom is nailed a sign, "For Memphis and New-Orleans." The impression generally prevails in our Western Army, as well as among the river rebels, that the grand flotilla will shortly cut its moorings at Cairo, and start on this perilous voyage down the Mississippi among the innumerable river batteries and river rebels—flanked on the land sides by fifty or a hundred thousand Union soldiers. Whether the belief is correct that it will certainly go down the Mississippi, in preference to any of the other streams in the vicinity, a short time now will tell. But the fact that we have a choice of navigable rivers near by, which penetrate into the very heart of the South, may well keep the rebels in a terrible state of perturbation as to where the blow *will* be struck. For fear it *should* start down the Mississippi one of these fine Winter mornings, however, we give a map of the course and windings of that river, from Cairo to Memphis, indicating also the towns, forts, and other natural and artificial points of defence between these two places.

THE NAVAL FORCE.

Cairo at present presents as much the appearance of a marine town as it does of a military post. Naval uniforms, jolly jack tars, jaunty young officers, naval supplies, iron-clad gunboats, and all the paraphernalia of "life on the river wave," now give a novel appearance and furnish a new phase of life to that marshy, muddy and unhealthy, but all-important military and naval strategical point. At the latest advices, the last gunboat for the fleet, building at St. Louis, had left for Cairo, and the mortar-floats, &c., building at other points, were leaving for the point of rendezvous daily. The dispatch with which these boats have been built and equipped exceeds anything in our naval history. Some of them are already in fighting condition—the guns lashed, ammunition taken aboard, machinery adjusted, and men and officers all aboard; and it looks as if it could not be long before the whole thing was under way—for somewhere.

The expedition will consist of a fleet of eleven gunboats, 38 floating batteries, and 28 river steamers. There are now over two hundred pieces of cannon of the heaviest calibre, at Cairo, ready to be mounted on them.

DESCRIPTION OF ONE OF THE GUNBOATS.

The dimensions are to be: Length over all, 175 feet; breadth of beam, 51⅓ feet; depth of hold, 6 feet. The sides are sloped at an angle of about 45 degrees, and nothing but a plunging shot from a high bluff could strike the surface at right angles. They are sheathed with wrought iron plates 2½ inches in thickness, securely bolted to each other and through the heavy three-feet oak timber beneath. Each plate has been severely tested by shots from rifled cannon at different distances, and is now calculated to resist any missile known to modern warfare. The bow is pierced with four port-holes, through which protrude the muzzles of four 32-pound Parrott guns; the stern has three pieces of the same sort, and the sides have each six formidable 10-inch columbiads. When ready for service, little will be presented above the water-line save the muzzles of the guns and the top of the smoke-stacks. The boilers and the machinery are all under water, and this part is so divided with water-tight compartments that, in case a ball should enter one, it can do no material damage. In strength and effectiveness these gunboats are equal to any frigate in the navy, and seems as though able to cope with HOLLINS' famous *ram* itself. This brief outline of the flag-ship *Benton* will serve as a specimen for nearly all the balance. Take them altogether, they are about as formidable looking instruments of destruction as ever navigated American waters.

The *mortar-floats*, or floating batteries, are built of pine logs three-ply thick. They will carry one 64-pound columbiad each, and will be used only for throwing shells among the rebels on shore.

THE FLEET AND ITS OFFICERS.

A few days more will put the entire fleet in working order. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the naval officers for the great work they have accomplished in an unprecedentedly short time, without the conveniences and appliances of a navy-yard. Generals GRANT and MCCLERNAND, also at Cairo, have been vigorously at work night and day, and straining every nerve in forwarding the business of preparation. The great work of demolishing the rebel batteries and opening the Mississippi, has, no doubt, got mainly to be done by these gunboats and their aids. The work is difficult and extremely perilous, but our gallant navy, in action, has always been equal to the demands of the country upon it.

The military part of the expedition will, it is believed, be under the general command of Maj.-Gen. HALLECK, who has now his grand army organized at St. Louis and other points, and this will be joined by the columns of Gen. GRANT at Cairo, and that of Gen. SMITH at Paducah. There will probably be between 50,000 and 75,000 men in the expedition.

The naval part of the expedition will be under the command of Commodore FOOTE, who has superintended the construction and armament of the gunboats. Commodore FOOTE is an open-hearted, affable sailor and gentleman, and is known in the navy as one of its most efficient officers. He distinguished himself in China by the bombarding and breaching of a Chinese fort, the fort being, in all respects, a superior work of masonry. The feat called forth the praise of all foreign naval officers on that coast.

The following is a list of the naval officers now at Cairo, intended for command in the "Flotilla of the Western Waters:"

Flag-officer, A. H. Foote.	Capt. Steimbel,
Capt. W. D. Porter,	Lieut. Phelps,
Capt. A. H. Kelty,	Lieut. Shirk,
Capt. Dove,	Lieut. Wilson,
Capt. Mack,	Lieut. Paulding,
Capt. Pennock,	Lieut. Bishop,
Capt. Winslow,	Midshipman Lord.
Capt. Roger Perry,	Master's Mate Butler.

We know nothing as to the time when the expedition will start, nor as to its destination, nor would we state such things if we knew. But the above facts are all known and published at Cairo, and of these no concealment is even there attempted to be made

REBEL PREPARATIONS FOR THE FLEET.

For the reception of this fleet the rebels have made immense preparations along the Mississippi from Columbus, a few miles below Cairo, to Memphis. These preparations are of four kinds. First, to prevent our fire in the rear, they have a large land force, which they claim amounts to sixty thousand men at Columbus alone. Secondly, they have river batteries heavily mounted, and forts (see map) at all the main strategic points on the river. Third, they have a fleet of six gunboats at Columbus to meet ours, and further below they now have HOLLINS' ram, which, we learn, has again got its nose broke some way or other. And fourth, it is believed they have sunk, or are ready to sink, old hulks at different points in the channel of the river, near Columbus, so as to prevent the passage downward of our flotilla. Columbus itself is now fortified as strongly as it can be—probably as strongly as Manassas. Indeed, the rebels call it the "Manassas of the West." A little northward of the town, upon a ledge of chalk bluffs, they have extensive earthworks and fortifications, and below the town also they have earthworks immediately on the bank of the river. The high banks of the Mississippi here offer great natural advantages of defence against attack by the river. Columbus is the northernmost point on the Mississippi possessed by the rebels; and was the first place they seized on Kentucky soil when she declared her neutrality. It will be remembered how neatly FREMONT checkmated their hopes of making it a point of aggression by seizing Paducah as soon as they had seized Columbus.

The rebels have also batteries thrown up at New-Madrid, at the great bend of the river; and they claim that these alone can destroy or drive back any flotilla the Yankees may attempt to send down. Some fifty miles above Memphis again is Fort Wright, situated on what are known as the Chickasaw Bluffs. It is said to have ten guns mounted. Fort Randolph, further down, is an immense series of earthworks and fortifications; and it is here that the celebrated Gen. PILLOW was said to have stretched a chain across the river to prevent the descent of our gunboats. Fort Harris, ten miles above Memphis, has a parapet eight feet in height, and is said to mount eight 32-pounders. Immediately to the north of the city of Memphis, is Fort Pillow, which mounts six cannon and two mortars. The cotton bale barricades erected by PILLOW in the streets of Memphis, of whose great strength we heard so much half a year ago, have now been removed; and the city itself, in its own immediate vicinity, is not very strongly defended. Fort Pickens, below the city, is of no strength.

One can form some idea from these details, and by looking at the map, what an amount of work has to be done before our Western boys can reach Memphis by the Mississippi. But yet our Western Generals and soldiers, who know all these things thoroughly, say that they expect to spend their New-Year's day in Memphis. And if we may judge of the plan of attack from certain recent movements in Kentucky, we should not wonder if they did.

THE ESCAPE OF THE SUMTER.

Serious Charge Against the Commander of the Gunboat Iroquois.

The brig *Thomas W. Rowland*, Capt. ROWLAND, from Rio Janeiro *vid* St. Thomas, Nov. 27, arrived at this port on Thursday night.

Capt. ROWLAND states that the Captain of the United States gunboat *Iroquois* is entirely and alone to blame for the escape of the *Sumter* from Port Royal, Martinique. The captain of the gunboat sent a man on shore at Port Royal with signal lights, and gave him instructions to signalise to him the movements of the *Sumter*, and on the night of the 23d of November, signals were made by the man on shore that she was leaving the harbor, but no notice was taken of it by the Captain of the *Iroquois*. His first Lieutenant tried to persuade him to give chase, which they could easily have done, as the *Sumter* drew one foot more water than the *Iroquois* did, but he would not comply, saying it would be very unpleasant for him to capture her, as he and Capt. SEMMES had been schoolmates, and had sailed together, and Capt. SEMMES had been his superior officer; and another reason was that he did not want to break the neutrality laws. The movements of the *Sumter* were seen from the deck of the *Iroquois*, she (the *Sumter*) taking a southerly course, when the captain of the *Iroquois* gave orders to proceed to St. Thomas, not making the least effort to capture the privateer, although he had been lying off the port several days for that purpose. On these facts becoming known at St. Thomas, the greatest indignation prevailed among the Americans in port, and all others friendly to the United States.

RUMORS ABOUT THE REBEL COMMISSIONERS.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 13.

It has been strongly reported here to-day that Messrs. BRECKINRIDGE and HUNTER applied for passage by the *Canada*, but were refused, in consequence of a telegram from Secretary CAMERON, warning the agents of the Cunard line against conveying rebels. Mr. CUNARD emphatically contradicts the report.

IMPORTANT FROM REBELDOM.

A Renewal of the Fight at Fort Pickens Anticipated.

AN EXPECTED ATTACK ON NORFOLK.

Arrest of Slaves on their Way North.

The Late Destruction of Property Near Port Royal.

Excitement Relative to Drafting in Tennessee.

Gov. Harris Driven from Nashville to Memphis.

THE CONDITION OF LOUISIANA

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL INDICATIONS.

NEWS BY WAY OF FORTRESS MONROE

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, Dec. 12, *via* BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 13.

A flag of truce left here this morning for Norfolk, in charge of Capt. MILWARD, with a large quantity of letters and express matter for the South. The boat returned with passengers from Richmond, who are British subjects, and two from Norfolk.

The Norfolk *Day Book* has dates from Pensacola to Dec. 3. There had been no further fighting, but Gen. BRAGG hourly anticipated a renewal of the attack from Fort Pickens. The National vessels were flitting in and out of the harbor in the most bewildering manner to the rebels. Sometimes there would be a dozen in the evening, and all but two disappear before morning.

The Montgomery *Mail*, of the 6th inst., congratulates its readers on the report that old HARVEY BROWN has died of a wound received in the late fight at Fort Pickens. Passengers up from that city this morning, say that the report is firmly believed, but not positively known to be true.

The *Day Book* of Thursday was considerably excited in relation to a rumor that Norfolk is to be attacked. It suggests that additional obstructions be placed at the entrance of the harbor, and if no done by the military authorities, urges that the City Councils take it in hand.

The Norfolk *Day Book* speaks of an important arrest there of a number of slaves in the act of making their escape to the North. They had with them fifteen hundred dollars in stolen money. An examination of their case was had before the Mayor, but for prudential reasons the report of it is withheld.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of Wednesday, contains the following mail items:

The Charleston *Courier*, of the 9th, says that on Wednesday a detachment of the Beaufort Artillery, 22 men, passed over to the island and visited Beaufort, where the utter desolation and abandonment were relieved only by the presence of one light and a barking dog.

There were no signs of the enemy, either on land or water. Our men then proceeded to the work of destruction. The chief object was to destroy the crops of cotton and provisions on Paris Island, which being near the enemy, was crowded with negroes, who had flocked there to escape from the control of their owners. Owing to the want of boats, this object was but partially effected. Seven hundred bales of cotton, and seven hundred bushels of corn, were burnt on Dr. THOMAS FULLER'S plantation. Returning to Battery Plantation, the work of destruction was resumed. The torch was successively applied to the cotton of twelve other plantations, and the contents of five barns were emptied and consumed. Seventeen crops, amounting to nearly four thousand bales, were thus effectively removed from the fangs of the destroyer.

The *Courier* says that the English steam ship-of-war *Racer* arrived off Charleston harbor on Friday, and brought dispatches to the British Consul. The *Racer* left next day for Port Royal.

The *Courier*, of the 9th, says: "On Friday last, there were in sight near this harbor the steamship *Susquehanna*, two side-wheel gunboats, a store ship, a large schooner, supposed to be laden with coal, and the Sweedish bark *Winona*. We hear that this last vessel was bound to this port, supposing there was no blockade, which want of information will be unfortunate for her owners, as she will no doubt be seized."

The Richmond *Dispatch* has among its telegrams the following:

SEIZURE OF A SCHOONER—BOLDNESS OF THE NEGROES.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, Dec. 10.

The Charleston *Courier* of this morning says that the Lincoln fleet seized a schooner on Saturday, and that a steamer was seen passing on Monday with a floating battery or dock in tow.

The Charleston *Mercury* of to-day says: "The Yankee invaders are getting bolder. A small body of them were seen near Port Royal on Sunday.

At Richmond, Wednesday, the war excitement was high. The storm of war was expected to burst momentarily somewhere.

A dispatch dated Memphis, Dec. 10, says, New-Madrid is now fortified. Two regiments were seen there yesterday.

The rumored contemplated attack on Cairo has been abandoned.

The Savannah *Republican* urges President DAVIS to send WM. C. RIVES and JOHN J. WARD as Commissioners to France and England.

The iron ram *Manassas* arrived at Columbus Sunday.

IMPORTANT STATEMENTS OF REFUGEES.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Dec. 13.

The *Commercial* says: "We had, yesterday, a very interesting interview with two Union refugees from Louisiana, who succeeded in making their way from New-Orleans to Nashville, through the rebel lines, to the Ohio River. They confirm the report of the utter stagnation of business in New-Orleans, and constant apprehensions of attack, and scarcity of all the necessaries of life. All men between the ages of eighteen and forty five were being impressed into service.

Memphis is strongly fortified on the river side. There were two gunboats at the landing. A regiment of infantry and a few companies of artillery comprised all the troops at that point.

The two Union refugees arrived at Nashville on the 6th inst. The city was in a high state of excitement on that day and the following, owing to an attempt being made to draft citizens into the army. The in-

dignation of the people was intense. A mob broke out in the Fourth Ward, and four policemen who attempted to quell the riot were shot dead. The mob rushed to the capitol to attack Governor HARRIS, who fled to Memphis. The papers on the next day announced that he had gone thither on business.

Last Saturday, twenty-five hundred men from Louisiana passed through Nashville for Bowling Green, carrying black flags, embellished with skulls and cross-bones. They were mostly sixty-days' men, and were armed entirely with shot guns.

The people of Nashville were constantly expecting intelligence of a battle at Bowling Green. The rebel force at that point was estimated by the papers and well-informed people at twenty-five thousand men. Reinforcements were constantly going forward.

The hospitals at Nashville were filled with sick. The number was estimated at from eight to ten thousand men. The inmates complained of a lack of attention, and were suffering from want of food. The prevailing diseases were the small pox and pneumonia. The troops from Texas, Louisiana and Mississippi suffered most. All the Texas Rangers were on the sick list, and in a most pitiable condition. The deaths were so frequent that they supplied the draymen of the city with their principal business. On Saturday a train of six cars, filled with sick, came in from Bowling Green.

CLIPPINGS FROM THE REBEL PRESS.

We make the following interesting selection of rebel facts, rumors and opinions, from New-Orleans and Charleston papers to Dec. 3; Richmond and Nashville papers to Nov. 30; and the Memphis papers of Dec. 5:

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ANOTHER LANDING OF THE NATIONAL FORCES.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Dec. 3.

We received this note from the telegraphic operator here, at 12½ o'clock to-day. We give the intelligence for what it is worth, having no other means of verifying its accuracy.—*Eds. New-Orleans Picayune.*

The Southern line is down north of Bay St. Louis. A gentleman arrived from Biloxi, or that neighborhood, which is north of the Bay St. Louis, reports that the Federals landed thereabouts Saturday with a flag of truce, informing the citizens if they would keep quiet and obey orders, they should not be molested.

If this report is true, it is probable the Federals have cut the telegraph line. You can publish this if you deem it proper, but I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the report, as my informant is a stranger.—*Rep.*

WEEKLY MORTALITY OF NEW-ORLEANS.

The total of deaths in the city for the last week was 109, which is an increase of 10 over the total of the previous week. 48 of the deceased were males, 52 females, and 5 not stated.

Of this number, 32 were under one year, 16 from one to ten years old, 3 from ten to twenty, 20 from twenty to forty, 8 of an unknown age, and the remainder above forty.

As to nativities, 58 were born in the Confederate States, 9 in Ireland, 9 in Germany, 5 in France, 3 in the United States: and one each in the following countries: British America, England, Spain, and Switzerland. The nativity of 17 was unknown.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

BATON ROUGE, Monday, Dec. 2.—The Senate has passed Mr. MOORE'S bill prohibiting the sale of property under execution, unless it bring the full price of its appraised value.

The Senate has also passed Mr. SALOMON'S bill reducing the rates of public printing. It is estimated that this act will save the State $15,000 per annum.

In the House, the act to protect the property of soldiers in the State and Confederate service was passed to a second reading, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. ESTLIN—A bill to enable the holders of the State bonds to temporarily convert them into notes of circulation, amounting to three millions of dollars in the aggregate, bearing five per cent. interest, redeemable in three years, and receivable for all public dues, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. COLEMAN—A joint resolution instructing the Finance and Banking Committee to visit New-Orleans, to confer with the officers of the banks, with the view to devising a mode for the relief of cotton planters.

An amendment was proposed by MASON, and accepted, instructing the committee to learn from the banks upon what terms and at what rate of interest they will loan to the State a sum in specie to pay the Confederate war tax. The resolution, as amended, was adopted.

The mileage to members of traveling committees was refused, and the payment of actual expenses allowed.

The Senate bill appropriating $2,000 for pay of Presidential election passed.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.

The *Picayune*, of the 29th, makes a synopsis of the late message of Gov. MOORE, of Louisiana, from which we extract the following:

The State taxes are payable annually, on or before the 1st day of December. The Auditor's accounts up to the 15th, show for:

Taxes collected, $614,816; due and still unpaid, $1,113,948. The collections have been only one-third of the assessment.

On the same day there were funds in the Treasury, amounting to $383,622 27.

We group together the statements of military expenditure, for this year, as follows:

The appropriation for military purposes made by the last Legislature amounted to	$960,000 00
The Governor has expended of this sum from the Treasury	786,446 15
He has expended of the sum of $670,000 borrowed from the banks	646,761 66
The total military expenditures have, therefore, been	1,415,207 81
There are debts for same objects, unpaid, amounting to	181,600 00
Total cost of military	$1,596,807 81

To these, the Governor adds an estimate for $100,000 for the equipment and subsistence of 5,000 men, for thirty days, in case of invasion. The whole war expense of the State for the year will, therefore be, ascertained and estimated, $1,696,807 81.

This sum forms a charge against the Confederate States, and is now before the Confederate authorities at Richmond, to be audited and paid. The amount, when allowed, will be an offset against the Confederate tax laid upon the State, and will help the State to settle with the Confederate authorities, and assume the collection of the quota of Louisiana, through her own officers, and at her own convenience.

In making these expenditures, the Governor has obtained a loan of $670,000 from the banks of the city, (excepting the Bank of Orleans and the Crescent City Bank,) of which sum he has on hand $100,101.

The debts to the banks for advances, to the Quartermasters and for estimated military expenditures, reach to $951,600. There is of this unexpended $100,101 33 on hand, and authority to pay $191,553 85, the unexpended portion of the appropriation of $950,000. New appropriations will, therefore, be required for $653,944, and new means to the amount of $845,499 33.

The reader will observe that these are for military advances to the Confederate Government.

The cash in the Treasury, belonging to the several branches of domestic administration, is $383,622 27, of which only a trifle of $12,860 belongs to the general fund, applicable to appropriations.

This is the aspect of the State Treasury, which will tax the wisdom and sagacity of the Legislature to find means for supplying public credit. The willingness of the people to contribute unstintingly to the public wants, is constrained only by the lack of ways in which to make their property and means serviceable to the cause in which we are all embarked. The measures suggested by the Governor as palliatives for the disorders of finance are:

1. An extension by the Legislature of the time for collecting taxes.

2. The making of Confederate money receivable for State taxes.

3. The authority to planters to issue "supply notes," or notes negotiable for the purchase of plantation supplies, which shall be a lien on crops.

4. The suspension by the Legislature of the duty imposed on the Attorney-General to institute proceedings for a forfeiture of the Bank charters for suspension of specie payment, with provision to submit their action to a convention of the people, held after the conclusion of peace.

5. The issuing of small notes by the Banks, for the purpose of abating the nuisance of illegal private circulations.

On the much mooted subject of a stay law, the Governor advises extreme caution; dissuades from all interference with the regular course of probate and fiduciary proceedings and favors, generally, such legislation in regard to judgments as shall merely stay executions, and secure the lien of creditors on the property of debtors.

These are topics we can only enumerate now; we shall speak of them more *in extenso* hereafter.

The Governor reports the number of Louisiana troops now in service to be as follows: Eight regiments and two battalions in Virginia; three in Kentucky, and one in Missouri, and five more within the State.

Besides these volunteers, fourteen companies of infantry and five of artillery have been mustered directly into the Confederate service. There are thirteen companies in camp at Camp Lewis; and, by estimate, 2,691 men have been raised in this State, and mustered into the Confederate service, directly, by the War Department. The aggregate of soldiers furnished by Louisiana is, therefore, 24,693 men, which is half of the usual voting population of the State.

MISSOURI.

ANOTHER POETIC PROCLAMATION.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH DIVISION M. S. G.,
CAMP ON CEDAR CREEK, Nov. 24, 1861.

To my Fellow-Citizens of the Sixth Military District of Missouri:

Six months have elapsed since I have had the honor of addressing any of you except my veterans who are in the field with me. You will remember that in June last I left your district for the confines of Arkansas. Although few in number when I left, our forces increased until I was enabled to meet, with my brother Generals, the mercenary foe upon the field of Carthage and put him to rout, thus securing my original object of making Arkansas the base of our future operations.

Aided by the troops of the Confederate States, from this position we were enabled to meet the great hero of the Federal army upon the bloody field of Wilson's Creek and vanquish him, not only with the loss of his life, but the demoralization of his entire army.

My countrymen, these deeds of chivalry would alone have been sufficient to have placed unfading laurels upon the brows of my soldiers. But, although I had buried upon that bloody field many of my gallant comrades in arms, our exertions did not cease there. Our march was onward. We again met the enemy at Drywood, and the gallant little division which I had the honor to command again gallantly met the enemy while he was pursuing our retiring friends, and saved them and their artillery and munitions from capture.

Yet the undaunted spirit of your military district was not yet satiated. Glory still led them onward. The strong fortifications of Lexington were in their front; straightway to them their columns wended. In a few days' siege Lexington fell, and your division was honored with the position of receiving the surrender of the enemy.

Circumstances, over which your General-in-Chief and myself had no control, forced us again to retire to the confines of Arkansas. We were followed by an army under Gen. FREMONT—the best appointed army that ever marched upon the Western continent—and, after having stationed ourselves in a position where we could give the enemy battle, he halted, pondered, and finally turned in precipitate retreat before our veteran soldiers.

We again have come upon the borders of your military district. Our soldiers are as energetic, as willing and as anxious to meet the foe as ever. And they will meet him, and vanquish him, too, if he dares present a hostile front.

But still, my countrymen, let me appeal to you. Do you intend to live in ease, in winter comforts, and, far from danger, by your own firesides and with your own families, allow the veterans of five battles still to war for your security, your lives and your property?

I believe you will not. Then I ask you in the name of all that we cherish upon this earth—in the name of our honor, our families, and those who are to live after us—to rally to the call of our gallant old leader, the General-in-Chief.

Of course, some will fall in this bloody strife. Many fields will yet run red with the blood of our brethren. Yet, why should we despond? It is by the blood of martyrs that liberty is maintained; and for those that have bravely fallen, and for those who may hereafter fall, we will visit them in our memories with the poet's couplet:

> "How sleep the brave who sink to rest,
> By all their country's wishes blest;
> There honor goes, a pilgrim gray,
> To bless the sod that wraps their clay;
> And freedom shall a while repair
> To dwell, a weeping hermit there."

Then rally, my brave countrymen. Give me five thousand men from my district, and, with a like proportion from the other districts, we will be enabled to fall upon the rear of the retreating enemy and drive him from our soil.

I will not close this appeal without calling upon our friends from St. Louis. Brave KELLY is here, who has bled for our cause upon the bloody field of Wilson's Creek. His gallant command has been cut down by the fate of battles. Are there no bold spirits?—are there no brave Irish hearts in the St. Louis district who will rally to his standard? I know there are. An invitation and opportunity are all they desire. Let them come.

My countrymen, the invader is already retiring before us. One more grand contest, and our country is free!

M. M. PARSONS, Brigadier-General.

JEFF. THOMPSON.

MISSOURI STATE GUARD,
CAMP NEW-MADRID, Nov. 25.

Prof. Joseph N. McDowell, Surgeon-General of Missouri:

DEAR SIR: It affords me pleasure to thank you for the active part you have taken in obtaining clothing and stores for my army in your late visit to New-Orleans. My men have been enduring the hardships of a soldier's life, with uncomplaining firmness, but now when the frosts of Winter and merciless storms are about to close in upon us, their valor and patriotism could not sustain them without some of the comforts which are being now so lavishly bestowed upon us by the kind-hearted and neighborly people of the Southern States. I am satisfied that you have used your utmost endeavors in our behalf, and not only your sick, but our healthy soldiers, are under many obligations to you, and will remember you hereafter with many thanks.

Hoping that "peace" will soon smile on unhappy Missouri, and that we can all return to our once happy homes, I remain your obedient servant,

M. JEFF. THOMPSON, Brig.-Gen. Com'g.

HOLLINS ON THE RAM-PAGE.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Dec. 5.

The fact that three of our gunboats started last Sunday from Columbus in an expedition toward Cairo has already been stated. We are now enabled to state the result of the expedition, as follows:

Information had reached Columbus that the Federals intended coming down and attacking them on Sunday. Accordingly Gens. POLK and PILLOW made due preparations and started Commodore HOLLINS with boats toward Cairo between 10 and 11 o'clock Sunday morning. They continued their trip until they got within gunshot of Cairo, and fired *fifteen* rounds into Camp Holt, on the Kentucky side, opposite Bird's Point. The Federals scampered out of their tents and log huts in great haste, and ran off out of danger. They made no response, either from Cairo, Bird's Point or Camp Holt. It is supposed that MCCLERNAND wouldn't let them fight on Sunday. A gunboat was seen anchored in the channel about half a mile below Cairo, and the *Maria Denning* at the wharf at Cairo. Everything appeared quiet about Cairo. Commodore HOLLINS, finding that he could not provoke the Federals to respond, returned to Columbus about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Four deserters from the Federal army reached Columbus last Sunday—two were from Bird's Point, and two from Camp Holt—the former leaving on Wednesday, and the latter on Sunday. They communicated much that was useful, but which it is not expedient to publish. The deserters from Bird's Point stated that when they left it was understood that the Federals, 60,000 strong, were to start for Columbus last Sunday, and they suppose that the threatening operations of PRICE and MCCULLOCH in Missouri frustrated the plan. One from Camp Holt—one of JEFF. THOMPSON'S men, who had been captured and condemned to be shot—reported that on Sunday there were only from five to six thousand troops at Cairo, and about the same number at Paducah.

We learn from the same source that the wharf-boat at Paducah, belonging to GIVEN, FOWLER & Co., was scuttled by some one last week, and sunk. She had on her at the time about 800 tons of army stores and ammunition belonging to LINCOLN'S Government. Mr. FOWLER, one of the owners of the boat, and a true Southern man, was in the city yesterday. He is now in the Confederate service.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE.

THE CARTER OUTBREAK.

The Jonesboro' *Union*, of the 25th, says:

The expedition which entered Carter County on Saturday last, under Maj. LILLEBRIDGE, of SPOVALD'S Georgia Regiment, on marching to Doe River Cove, found no enemy, the insurgents having disbanded. They had camped at that point several days, and their wooden tents were still standing. They were burned, a pen of corn taken possession of, and a few other catables, when they returned to the line of the insurgents, Capt. MCCLELLAN'S cavalry company being determined to take possession of and occupy Elizabethton, the country seat. This he performed without opposition, and he is at that point. A few prisoners have been taken and sent to Knoxville on various charges.

The same paper has information that an insurrection has broken out in the north part of Washington County. No particulars given.

Referring to the repairs on the burnt bridges, the *Union* says:

"The Lick Creek bridge is so far repaired that it can be crossed by the cars to-morrow or Monday. The repairs have been made of a temporary trestle-work, which will answer every purpose. The upper Holston bridge is in progress of repair, but will not be ready for five or six weeks, we presume."

From the Knoxville *Register* we learn that a cavalry company, commanded by Capt. GORHAM, has arrived in Knoxville. It was recruited in Cocke County.

ROBERT MARVIN, Esq., a well-known and highly-esteemed citizen of Knoxville, died at Nashville on the 23d. His remains were taken to the former city for interment.

The next term of the Confederate States District Court will commence at Nashville on the third Monday of December.

The *Register* of the 27th says: "We learn that Hon. WM. G. SWAN, recently elected to the Confederate Congress from this District, starts for Richmond today. Although not a member of the Provisional Congress, Judge SWAN feels that something should be done to bring safety and repose to the distracted section of our State, now unrepresented at Richmond, and his mission is probably to use what influence he has with the 'powers that be,' for the accomplishment of that desirable end."

THE CAMPAIGN IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

A correspondent, writing from Abingdon, Southwestern Virginia, to the Richmond *Dispatch*, says that the burned bridges in East Tennessee will be repaired in a few weeks; that the Virginia Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh Regiments were then in Abingdon, on the way to join Gen. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, in Russell County, Va. The regiment of Col. MOORE, raised just there, were to march with them on the next day. These troops, those at his camp, and those at Pound Gap, were to form a junction, and, with them, obese HUMPHREY was soon to march into Eastern Kentucky, to fire the Kentucky heart. He was to be in supporting distance of ZOLLICOFFER, and was expected "greatly to stiffen" the Confederate cause in that quarter.

The roads in the mountainous region of Virginia had been impassable for some weeks. They render (in the writer's judgment) that county safe from invasion for the Winter. Concerning FLOYD'S exploits about Cotton Hill, the writer says:

Gen. FLOYD went down to Cotton Hill, Fayette County, on a plan concerted with Gen. LEE, to take the enemy in the rear, while Gen. LEE should occupy him in front, before Sewell. Shortly before setting out on his hazardous and adventurous expedition a large portion of Gen. LEE'S force was ordered to Pocahontas County, and Gen. LEE himself was soon after sent to South Carolina, leaving a very small force in front of the enemy at Meadow Bluff. When Gen. FLOYD, therefore, reached Cotton Hill, instead of being able to effect anything in the enemy's rear, he found that the enemy were entirely free, if they chose, to get in his rear, and to employ their whole force to surround him. He held his position however, which was clearly untenable, for several weeks, and only withdrew when it became necessary to prevent being surrounded by two colums of the enemy—under Gen. SCHENCK and Gen. BENHAM—which were marching to a common point near Fayette Court House, in his rear; This movement he eluded successfully, by reaching the point before the enemy, which he did with some hard fighting and a very small loss of men. He accomplished it without any loss of baggage or property, other than what was necessary to be destroyed and left, in order to make room in the wagons for the sick—of course preferring to destroy property rather than leave the sick in the hands of the enemy. Some of his men were badly off for shoes, in consequence of several boxes of Nos. 10's, 11s and 12's having been sent him from Richmond, (negro shoes,) which, of course, were too large for the feet of white men.

After baffling SCHENCK and BENHAM by reaching Fayette Court House before they formed their junction there, he saw very little of them at all. In fact, it was impossible for them to follow him in any force, and his subsequent movements, after leaving Fayette Court House, were exclusively with reference to Winter quarters. He has established his Winter camp near Petertown, in Monroe County, about forty miles from the White Sulphur Springs, and about thirty from the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad at Newbern, Pulaski County. His camp thus affords protection to both those points, and is located in a country fruitful in supplies. It is not deemed possible for the enemy to pass the mountains to either Newbern or the Springs, such is the horrible condition of the roads. It would seem that the enemy are themselves convinced of this fact, as I see that seven or eight of their regiments are announced as ordered to Kentucky; where I am quite sure they will find the roads in as bad a condition as in Western Virginia."

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

IN MEMPHIS.

From the Memphis Avalanche, Dec. 5.

There was a large attendance on 'Change yesterday, but there was but little activity in the market. There were no dispatches from New-Orleans, and but few transactions to record. The sales were as follows; 108 bags potatoes, $1 25; 12 bags inferior potatoes, $1 25; 10 bags white beans, $2 50; 50 bags prime red wheat, $1; 26 hhds. sugar, (common,) 2½c.; 100 bushels inferior wheat, $1 25; 20 bushels choice rye, $1 90; 12 bushels choice rye, $1 90; 45 bushels fair wheat, $1 50; 155 bushels mixed corn, 65c.; 50 bushels prime wheat, $1 50; 350 bushels choice wheat, sacks returned, $1 75; 70 bushels choice white wheat, $1 75; 10 hhds. sugar, 5c.; 36 bushels inferior wheat, $1 25; 15 bushels inferior wheat, $1 70. The talk was that flour had "gone up" for ninety days at least. New-Orleans is supposed to have fifty thousand or sixty thousand barrels of flour on hand, and it cannot be sold at any price at present. The amount of flour in Memphis is estimated at from twenty-five thousand to thirty thousand barrels, and there is little changing hands at present prices. There are some who believe that there is plenty of wheat and flour in the country, and that flour will go down to eight dollars per barrel. It is certainly a great mistake to suppose that there is any lack of wheat, corn or flour. The crops were never more abundant, and while corn ranges at 65c. and corn meal at 65c. per bushel, it is little less than folly to suppose that flour can bring $12 per barrel. There are others who think that flour may be depressed for a few weeks, but that it will speedily recover and range as high as $12 and $15, before the new crop comes in. Corn is tending downward, and the talk was that as soon as farmers have time to shell it out, it will sell in this city as low as 40c. per bushel. The talk about meat was that it, too, must come down—the people will not pay exorbitant prices for salt to put up meat. In this connection it was mentioned that the Confederate Government is packing its own pork at Clarksville, (Tenn.,) and its own beef at Alexandria, on Red River. It is said that the Government intends to put up one hundred thousand barrels of beef at Alexandria this season. So the Government being out of the market, meat speculations will cease and pork have a terrible fall. There were some eighteen hundred barrels of flour received over the Charleston road yesterday. The average receipts are about fifteen hundred barrels, which will still further serve to keep the market down.

IN NEW-ORLEANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

COTTON—We did not hear of a sale to-day. Stock as before, 11,907 bales.

SUGAR—The sales to-day comprised 750 hhds., at 2c. to 2¾c. for common to good common; 2¾c. to 3¼c. for fair to fully fair; 4c. to 5c. for prime to choice, and 7c. choice white clarified, showing no change in prices. The supply was copious, and the demand only moderate.

MOLASSES—With a liberal supply, holders met the demand freely at easier prices, the sales comprising 3,000 bbls., at 15c. for fermenting and 16c. to 16¾c. and 17c. for prime to choice, and 800 half bbls. at 18c. to 21c. for prime to choice.

TOBACCO—25 hhds. admitted and refused sold at 6¾c. Prices firm. Stock as before, 15,472 hhds.

FLOUR—The only sale reported was 150 bbls. extra at $11 50. Superfine sells at $10 to $10 25.

WHEAT—200 sacks red sold at $1 75.

CORN—The sales comprised 200 sacks White, in poor order, 70c., and 2,000 Prime White at 75c.

OATS—Nothing reported.

BEAN—150 sacks sold at $1 90, and 100 at $2 ₱ 100 lbs.

PORK—Mess continues to retail slowly at $45.

BACON AND LARD—Nothing reported.

WHISKY—Rectified retails at $1 10 to $1 15.

INDIA BAGGING—ABRAMS BROS.' monthly statement sets down the stock at 6,910 bales, against 23,682 last year.

GUNNY BAGS—The same statement makes the stock 1,435 bales, against 8,135 last year.

KENTUCKY BAGGING—The stock is 1,773 pieces, against 4,227 last year.

BALE ROPE—The stock is 2,512 coils, including 2,202 machine, against 11,850, including 8,615 machine, last year.

KENTUCKY.

The Bowling Green *Courier* publishes what purports to be a message from GEORGE W. JOHNSON, who signs himself "Provisional Governor," addressed to "Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council." The so-called "Provisional Council" has been organized as follows:

President of Council, WILLIS B. MACHEN, of Lyon; State Treasurer, Judge T. L. Burnett, of Spencer; State Auditor, Capt. Richard Hawes, of Bourbon; Secretary of State, Robert McKee, of Louisville; Clerk of Council, A. Frank Brown, of Pulaski; State Printer, W. N. Haldeman, of Oldham; Sergeant-at-Arms, John B. Thompson, Jr., of Mercer.

Col. JOHN S. WILLIAMS' men, to the number of fourteen hundred, are encamped at Pound Gap, and we learn from the Abingdon *Virginian* that most of them are suffering greatly from a want of shoes, blankets and Winter clothing. The *Virginian* says: "Ladies of Little Tennessee, we saw on Sunday last over one hundred barefoot, thinly clad, but heroic Kentucky soldiers near Pound Gap, shivering with cold and marching to and fro over the frozen ground, with feet as red as those of pigeons, assisting to keep off from your hearths the Vandal scoundrels who have already invaded their own! Can you not spare them a few pairs of woolen socks, flannel shirts," &c. The *Courier* says a few Kentuckians in Nashville sent forward to Col. WILLIAMS' men the sum of $1,250 worth of clothing.

FROM THE SOUTH CAROLINA COAST.

From the Charleston Mercury, Nov. 29.

The plantation of JOHN RAVEN MATHEWS, Esq., situated on Bear Island, near the mouth of the Ashepoo River, was visited by the Lincolnites on Wednesday last. On their approach, the proprietor, with noble patriotism, *set fire to his entire crop*, and was about placing the match to his residence when a detachment of our cavalry arrived, and he spared the house for our troops to quarter in. Mr. MATHEWS is a most extensive rice and cotton planter, and we learn has made a splendid crop this year. Mr. EDWARD BAYNARD, of Edisto Island, has likewise burned his whole crop of cotton as well as his residence and the other buildings upon his plantation. Such noble sacrifices to the cause of the South deserve the highest praise.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 30.—The patriotic planters on the seaboard are hourly applying the torch to the crops of cotton and rice. Some have authorized the military authorities to destroy the crops to prevent the ravages of the enemy on their plantations. On the mouth of the Edisto, a neighborhood, as well as elsewhere along the coast of South Carolina, there is one sheet of flame and smoke.

THE SOUTHERN PRESBYTERIANS.

A Mobile paper has this paragraph:

"The Presbyterian Church of the South, as we learn, since its severance from that of the United States, have, after suitable consideration and discussion, appointed Commissioners to meet at Augusta, Ga., on next Wednesday, for the purpose of organizing a new Assembly—a General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the Confederate States of America—thus forming, practically, as well as religiously, a new and powerful bond of union for the Southern States. And it is thought, as it is much desired, that this step will ultimate in the return of the family of Presbyterian Churches in the South to a common household, for the general good of the whole, and their greater usefulness and better success of their mission of peace and piety in the world. The essential difference between them, or between most of their members, are thought to be in no wise sufficient to prevent even such a union. At all events, it is quite certain that the bonds of fellowship between them, will be greatly strengthened hereafter.

ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.

A bill has been passed authorizing the State to assume the war tax authorized by the Confederate Congress. Other important measures of finance, relief, etc., reported in a series of bills a few days since, are also being considered. The bill "to reduce the salaries, pay and perquisites of office of the several civil officers of this State, during the continuance of the war," is also being considered. It provides that "the annual salary of all persons holding office under the authority of this State, the pay and mileage of members of the General Assembly, and the fees and perquisites of all persons holding office under the authority of this State, whose fees may be fixed by any law of the State, shall be reduced twenty-five per cent. on the amount thereof as now fixed by law." Its passage is considered doubtful.

THE REBEL CONGRESS.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, Dec. 3.

Nothing in public has been done in Congress to-day.

The *Examiner*, of this morning, states that Col. HENRY HEATH, of Virginia, has been appointed Major-General of the Department of Missouri. The announcement in the *Examiner* created considerable surprise, and many express the opinion that Congress will not confirm the nomination, because he is regarded as practically superseding Gen. PRICE. No such nomination, however, has yet been presented to Congress.

The weather is quite cold—the wind bleak.

Nothing interesting from the camps.

There is no prospect of an engagement in any portion of Virginia.

The mountains are covered with snow, and the roads are almost impassable in every direction, and will probably so continue during the winter.

THE MASON AND SLIDELL QUESTION.

A New-Orleans correspondent of the Charleston *Courier*, writing in reference to the seizure of SLIDELL and MASON, communicates the following:

The British Consul here immediately justified the act, and went to the trouble of supplying English legal authority to appear in a leader of one of our city journals.

Neither the research of Mr. MUIR, nor his judgment on points of international dispute, are esteemed very highly, but last month he was at Washington, in consultation with Lord LYONS, and the prompt inclination of the Consul to justify LINCOLN *may be the result of British policy communicated to his Lordship.*

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

The Richmond *Examiner* says: "An almost general stampede of slaves on the Eastern Shore is said to have taken place, in consequence of the enemy's invasion into Accomac and Northampton. It is estimated that there are about 10,000 slaves in these two counties—out-numbering, as they do, the whites in Northampton—and this large amount of property is, of course, at the entire mercy of the enemy. The slaves are escaping from their masters with the permission and connivance of the enemy, who have made no attempts whatever to arrest or check their exodus to Delaware and other portions of the hospitable North."

The Pensacola *Observer*, of Nov. 28, says: "We regret to learn that the train from Mobile to the junction of the Alabama and Florida Railroad, in coming up yesterday, conveying about 600 troops, ran off the track about eight miles from the junction. Eight cars were more or less damaged—one of them very badly, and injuring six persons. To what extent the persons were injured we could not ascertain."

The Clarksville (La.) *Chronicle* comforts poor folks after this fashion:

"Pork is selling at from 10 to 12 cents per pound, flour at $10 per bbl., bacon at 27 cents, butter at 40 cents, goods and groceries at just what a man has the face to ask, and other things in proportion. Truly the poor man with a wife and children depending on him has many incentives to join the militia and leave his family to the tender mercies of the community."

The Atlanta Southern Confederacy, in view of the scarcity of guns left in the hands of private parties, urges that every man have a pike made for himself. The pike would be an effective weapon in a charge.

The Legislature of Alabama, on the 27th ult., appropriated $6,000 for the purpose of arming the Forty-eighth Regiment Alabama Militia, at Mobile, with pikes and bowie-knives. The pattern is said to be formidable and destructive.

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* says: "Commissary-General WHITAKER has seized, during the present week, 1,540 sacks of salt, for which he paid as heretofore directed by Gov. BROWN."

A gentleman, who is lately from Nashville, states that there is no little excitement there about drafting the militia, many declaring that Tennessee is disgraced in the attempt to take from her the proud title of the "Volunteer State." Several difficulties had occurred, and more than one shot, growing out of the call.

The Nashville *Gazette* severely censures Gov. HARRIS for calling out the militia.

The whereabouts of a distinguished personage are thus disclosed by the New-Orleans *Picayune* of Dec. 3:

"Gov. C. F. JACKSON, of Missouri, has been invited with his suite, by the Reception Committee, to attend the exhibition of tableaux vivants, next Tuesday evening, at the Opera House, for the benefit of the soldiers in that State."

The Savannah *Republican* recommends as successors to Messrs SLIDELL and MASON, the captured ministers, WM. C. RIVES, of Virginia, and JOHN G. WOOD, of Georgia.

The Knoxville *Register* says that JAMES BRITTON, Jr., representative from Greene County, has been brought before the Confederate Court and required to give bond in the sum of $20,000 for his appearance to answer at the term of the Court, on the third Monday in December.

The Court-martial to try the cases of the East Tennessee bridge-burning met at Knoxville on the 28th. Col. LOONEY, of Second East Tennessee Regiment, known as the Eighth Provisional Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers, of Gen. CARROLL'S Brigade, presided, and Maj. T. J. CAMPBELL was Judge Advocate. Eleven members reported to be present. After organization, the Court adjourned until the next day.

The Virginia State Convention, now in session at Richmond, on the 23d ult., rejected a proposition to amend the Constitution so as to provide that the Governor shall be elected by the General Assembly instead of by the people. The vote resulted—yeas 41, nays 60.

The Tallahassee *Floridian* of the 16th, says that sufficient returns have been received to warrant the opinion that Hon. JAMES B. HAWKINS has been elected to Congress from the First District, and Capt. HILTON from the Second.

More bonds of the denomination of five dollars have been altered to fifties and passed in Little Rock.

Col. WIGFALL and Judge OLDHAM have been elected Senators from the State of Texas.

A duel took place near Manassas, on the 21st, between WM. S. COURTNEY, Esq., correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury*, and Capt. CUTHBERT, of the Palmetto Guards. The cause of the difficulty was a recent publication by the Palmetto Guards, reflecting injuriously upon Mr. COURTNEY. After an exchange of shots the matter was honorably settled

Hon. A. H. GARLAND has been elected to the Confederate Congress from Arkansas. The contest between Hons. T. B. HANLEY and J. H. PATTERSON is close, and not yet decided by the returns. Hons. G. D. ROYSTON, of Washington, and F. I. BATSON, of Clarksville, are elected in their respective districts.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 4th inst. has exciting rumors from Bowling Green and Columbus. It says:

"There are indications that the Federals will soon attack Bowling Green. The timber has been cut away for several miles around that place to give our boys an open field for a fight. The force of the enemy is estimated at fifty thousand, between Bowling Green and Louisville. Gens. JOHNSTON and BUCKNER are prepared for them. The *Courier* complains that spies are permitted to pass our lines too freely. It says that a number of 'good Southern men' have just found that it is necessary for them to return to Louisville, doubtless to give the enemy full information. All such 'Southern men' should be hung as high as Haman. It is the opinion in military circles at Bowling Green that a battle there is not far off."

Hon. JOHN FORSYTH was lately a candidate for Mayor of New-Orleans, but was defeated by R. H. SLOUGH.

The rebel Congress, on Nov. 25, resolved to pass a law authorizing an advance to be made to planters on their crops in Treasury notes or Confederate bonds, and much surprise is expressed at the absurdity of the proposition.

Brigadier-Gen. HENRY R. JACKSON, from Greenbrier, was in Richmond on Nov. 29, *en route* to Georgia, to take command as Major-General of the Georgia troops.

Sixty-seven prisoners of war died in Richmond between Aug. 1 and Nov. 15.

The City Council of Savannah has ordered all bars where liquor is sold to be closed at 5 o'clock P. M., daily.

H. C. CHAMBERS, Esq., has been elected to Congress, in Vicksburgh, by 188 majority.

The Louisville-Nashville *Courier*, of Dec. 6, says: "There have been some splendid cavalry companies passing through our city during the past two days from Louisiana and Mississippi. They looked like they had a good deal of hard fighting in them."

Capt. JAMES D. BULLOCH, who lately successfully ran the blockade while in command of the steamship *Fingal*, has arrived in Richmond. He thinks there is a likelihood of Lord PALMERSTON'S proving indifferent to the question involved in the seizure, by Capt. WILKES, on the high seas, from a British vessel, of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL.

The Nashville-Louisville *Courier* says that the former owners of the *Sam Orr* have offered $10,000 for the delivery of the boat at Paducah, and it is reported that the effort was made to pass the guns of Fort Henry under the cover of night, and failing, the boat was seized, and the crew arrested. The rumor, however, needs further confirmation.

The Nashville *Banner* urges the passage of an act by the Legislature, providing for the payment of Tennessee's proportion of the Confederate tax by the State itself, without calling on the taxpayers to meet it, at this crisis of general financial difficulty. It is proposed to raise the means by an issue of paper by the Bank of Tennessee, which, indorsed by the State, would pass current.

Attorney-General BENJAMIN has not succeeded in his Senatorial aspirations. The Louisiana Legislature has just turned the cold shoulder upon him by the following vote: DECLONET, 40 votes; BENJAMIN, 35; SEMMES, 48.

A dispatch from Savannah, quoting the *Republican*, says that JOHN CHAPLAN, who was released from Hilton Head, reports the Federal forces at Fort Welles as numbering 25,000 men and 63 vessels; and that an expedition under BURNSIDE is under way to seize Charleston; another under BRANNAN to seize Savannah.

The Bowling Green *Courier* has an article from the Nashville *Patriot* in answer to the question, "When will the war cease?" It takes the ground that the war will be long and bloody, and that the rebels will be compelled, alone and unaided, to fight their battles to independence.

The Washington *Star* makes up the following summary from rebel journals as late as Dec. 5:

"JOHN J. WERTH, 'agent,' advertises that so great is the scarcity of coke, (in Richmond,) that hereafter he can only supply any one private family with a single load per month. A Quartermaster advertises for five hundred army wagons for the use of the Confederate States army, and adds that he will purchase any number that anyone may have for sale. Mechanics of every description are—judging from the advertisements for them—scare in Richmond."

The Surgeon in charge of the General Hospital in Richmond advertises for nine good negro men and boys to hire as nurses! The brokers advertise any number of Confederate and Virginia State bonds for sale, and offer heavy rates for gold and silver.

The Cashier of the Farmers' Bank at Richmond gives notice that the payment of $24,543 01, which the Bank holds as the property of Capt. R. H. RAMSEY, has been "enjoined" by the District Court of the C. S., as being liable to sequestration.

None except those known to be actual residents on the line of the Richmond, Fredericksburgh and Potomac Railroad, are allowed to travel upon it without passes. The Richmond and Petersburgh Railroad Company require "passes" from *all* who travel over their road.

On motion of JAMES BARBOUR, of Culpepper, JAMES L. KEMPER, of Madison, was, on the 2d inst., elected Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates.

The Confederate State Court, in Richmond, have confiscated $15,000 in the hands of the bankers PURCELL, in that city, the property of ASHMEAD *et als.*, of Philadelphia, ordered it to be paid over to the C. S. Receiver, and that the PURCELLS' lawyer, J. H. GILMER, shall get no fee whatever out of it.

The La Fourche (La.) *Union* (change the name) complains that three of our vessels lately sent boats to Colliou Island, the men from which made sad havoc with certain cattle of the Thibadoux family and Judge BARRAS.

Private JAMES A. MILLER has been shot, near Winchester, in pursuance of a sentence of a court-martial, for attempting the life of Capt. HENDERSON, of the Jefferson Cavalry.

Change is astonishingly high in Richmond—20 per cent. ALEXANDER HILL advertises that he has issued small notes (fractions of a dollar) to the amount of $15,000, to enable him to make change without paying 20 per cent. premium for specie to that end, and charging it to his customers.

The Virginia State Convention has passed an ordinance taking away from the people the election of Attorneys for the Commonwealth, Clerks, Sergeants and Constables in towns and cities.

The Richmond theatre recently gave a benefit to the Hampton sufferers, by which $250 were realized.

A destructive fire occurred in Georgetown, South Carolina, not long since, in which $10,000 worth of naval stores were destroyed.

Many advertisers are bidding high, in the *Dispatch*, for substitutes to ser

"Horribles" of New-York never appeared better—we thought them at first to be the rebels returning from Vasty Tartar back, and had a message from Tophet or JEFF. DAVIS. They were of this earth however, and that was more than we thought at one time, as distance made the view disenchanting. The spoils of the South were with them, and the rich offering was laid at the feet of the victor, in the person of Col. SERRELL. A nosegay composed of one flower from each garden or lawn was made and presented to Gen. SHERMAN—a floral tribute that tells us the sun shines alike on the evil and upon the good, and that nature everywhere is obedient to *her* laws, though rebellious, mutinous man may imitate fallen angels in blind ambition, and in opposition to the best interests of men.

The evidence of a hasty departure is pleasantly and painfully apparent to the observer and listener in and around Beaufort. The thunders of Fort Royal, like those of Sinai, struck the guilty people with awe, and being cowards on instinct, reason departed, and went in the same boat with the dying echoes that came resounding on the concave shores, up to the unhappy town. They had boasted that when the North thundered, they would catch its lightnings on the points of their swords, but being so much quicker than lightning in running away, forgot to remember all this, and never had out the shindy. The scramble, we are told by negroes left behind, was, even to the comic nigger, extremely ludicrous.

Two hours after the announcement of a fight, when it was half over, suspicion was excited that the main land was a desirable and manifest destiny. Then commenced hurrying to and fro and cries of distress—suffused and fluxive eyes met each other in a vain appeal for aid—ears turned to catch the thunder from below; and then the river was telescoped for the coming boats, which carried doom with them. Old Charon would have got employment in his boat if he had happened along just then. They were wild, mad, uncontrollable; howling, yelling; doing this, then that; undoing one moment the doings of the other. They jumped into the bay, waded out when they found they might drown; got out horses and mules—harnessed, then unharnessed; then got on their backs, three at once, then slid off three at a time; grasped horse's tail and held on running; threw feather beds over an ass, then went a-foot, while ass went grazing. A cavalcade or caravan finally formed, while nigger haw-hawed and wouldn't help—"Know too much, massa." Three astride successfully on donkey, one headed towards donkey's tail, 'tother towards his head; women straddled pet lambs, and broke lamb's poor back before it could say *ba-ah*; finally started—men in advance, women behind. Donkey kicked up, sent his precious load over a rail fence, and went eating thistles; tender-skinned horse got whipped by mistake, and over fields of cotton and prickly-briar, the flying drapery went a teazling and tangling like Gilpins on a show-day. "'Twas a rough day," said Charcoal and Friday—thier young remembrance knew no fellow to it. Thus gathered together and departed the *chivalry*, the dignity, the last families of the Newport of the South. The Barnwells and the Rhetts, flying from a non-pursuing Nemesis, with their family retinue. They traveled away from what? "Conscience, which doth make cowards of us all;" when the day of reckoning comes—whether it be the reckoning of imaginary ills, or the more terrible audit of a frenzied mind, unable longer to live under the load of guilt, which accumulated crime weighs on the heart! Thus departed the gallant Mercutios and fiery Hotspurs of great South Carolina—the best blood of all the Howards—men who sigh for a Prince of the blood to come and reign over them. Why, even the only historians of these skyrockets, these valiant sons of Mars, feathered Mercurys, witching the world with ridiculous horsemanship on a holiday-trip to the main land—Friday and Charcoal—looked on amazed, and blushed one hue browner, by this light, for their masters. Send for Mrs. Partington to raise them up a fitting scion, who shall base a throne for them, and his arms shall be three women on a donkey—tail rampant, ears couchant, legs pendant; female, with a shell to her ear, listening to the echoes from the sea; three of the chivalry pointing westward to the main land—motto: "Westward the Star of lost Empire takes its way—get up Neddy;" Aurora drooping in the West; *finale*, "Wait for the Wagon."

Now mark the sequel. We, the grand American army of the United North, have been told from the pulpit, while God was the witness, that hospitable graves and bloody ruin should attend our every step on Southern soil—especially on South Carolina's sacred mud deposits. But what do we find for a welcome—why, we have Bluffton, and Beaufort, and Seabrook and Bay Point—two large islands covered with inhabitants born on them—Tybee and Helena Sound and shores contiguous. All these islands and these towns and cities giving us a welcome with open doors—on golden hinges turning; left us clothing and carpets, pots and kettles, houses, gardens, beeves, sheep, poultry, cotton and corn,—everything heart could wish or the mind crave, save their own miserable company. After such a disgraceful gallop to a safe retreat, and such a lowering of the very standard that gave them all the character they ever had, not a swarthy cook left behind but smiles at them—not a soldier in cloth of blue and buttons of brass but would refuse to sit at the same table with them without an apology for their presence. When they stand square up to it and fight well, then they shall be forgiven.

The grand army of the North do not want these offerings of houses and lands, these beauteous groves—these deciduous and persistent ornaments of a lovely and genial climate—grateful in perfume and shade, even in bleak December; will not accept of these golden fruits, fresh from these gardens where dwells fair Pomona and her sisters of the flowery land—it has no use for these donkeys and low-lived horses and mules—it loves not the customs here, these whitened fields of cotton worked by unpaid labor—it cannot dwell on injustice as a principle of social existence—and, for just this, it yields all these back, and retains no sigh of regret. The North will dwell on its barren, rocky soil, in seed-time and in harvest, and gild the icy chill of its purer atmosphere and frozen soil through the Winters of all coming time, living on the charities of other nations, with its own virtues of self-denial, rather than one son of man and woman shall work without pay.

Horrible news is coming in. Last night the long drum-beat aroused the several brigades, and midst a roaring wind and loud thunder, soldiers filed in battle array, and remained under arms till morning. The *rebels on Pinckney Island surrounded the blacks and began an indiscriminate slaughter.*

I take back a part of my letter. Let arms be given the poor unfortunate slaves, and a blow for liberty will be struck that will astonish an admiring world. At Beaufort the contrabands informed me their brethren were coming over from the main land as fast as they could come,—and that, at night, the rebel cavalry came into town, driving all they could find out, (slaves,) while their places were filled the next day by new comers. Beaufort is doomed, and every black, unprotected, unless we move shortly. Fire and the sword will complete the work of destruction already commenced, if we repose in this unmoving, quiet manner any longer.

There is not much hope until we have penetrated further interior of getting cotton save what we may seize. There are no white inhabitants to trade with, not one; they are in chains—frightened to death, and know not what to do. This squeamish apprehension concerning the matter of taking their goods is all wrong.

On our return we discovered that we had penetrated further into the enemy's country than any of our boats—even our war boats—had ever gone. We were heading directly towards destruction and an unknown channel. We had a narrow escape, the enemy having entire control of Broad River and thereabouts. Col. SERRELL was arrested on his return, and is *now* under arrest. He is not informed what the charges are, and feels the degradation deeply. Being a West Point graduate, such a matter touches him to the quick; and to aggravate it all, no reasons are given. He was talking with the General ten minutes before the notice of arrest was received by him—two lines only, and he is thereby deprived of his command. He has devoted his private fortune to the country—organized three regiments and a battery, and given his fame and name up to a generous patriotism all for nothing, save this poor recompense.

The alarm last night proved to have been brought about through drunken negroes giving a false alarm, and false reports about an attack on themselves. A regiment promptly repaired to the spot, and set things to rights directly. The slaves scattered in the woods pell-mell, and really were alarmed—a portion of them—but this is the whole story divested of all hyperbole. A tremendous swell and surf has been coming in for a day or two past, and drenched everything about the beach. LANE's wharf is submerged at high water, and sunk half out of sight at low from the quicksands. We have buildings up now covering stores and horses, and in time, perhaps, the whole army will be boarded in. They certainly should be, for the cold is getting severe, and all Summer habits have disappeared. Since the thunder-storm this change of weather was rapid and violent. Tent-life is unpleasant in Winter—positively unbearable.

P. S.—The story of the negroes is put in this fashion now: Captain ELLIOTT, of Charleston, drove a lot of slaves into a barn, set fire to it and burned all but three, alive! I have this from a most *respectable* source, and the author of the statement assures me it is strictly true. The enormity of the offence is beyond belief, but our enemies are capable of anything—any crime—and I believe every word of the above. [We regard these statements as entitled to very little credit.—ED. TIMES.]

A steam pile-driver has arrived, also two water condensers, capable of making 20,000 gallons of fresh water per day. The *Atlantic* has the use of the former as yet to unload with, but the beach is the proper place for it, to assist in hoisting and save the lives of our soldiers. Fevers are so prevalent because of this wading, and art should take the place of legs.

AFFAIRS IN ILLINOIS.

Departure of Troops for Missouri—Number of Men in Camp—Breech-Loading Arms—Land Speculations—Cotton—Grain, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861.

Our "cold season" has broken up, and for the past five days we have had mild, genial weather, accompanied by Spring-like showers. To-day fires are unnecessary. The ice has gone out of the river, and a few vessels are moving for short voyages.

The only unusual military event of the week was the departure for St. Louis yesterday of the Second Regiment of the Douglas Brigade. It left Camp Douglas about 10 A. M., and marched through the principal streets of the city, escorted by a portion of Brackett's Cavalry, the Fifty-sixth Regiment, Col. PAGE; Wilson's Mechanical Fusileers, the Lead-Mine Regiment, Col. SMITH; the Chicago Legion, Col. CUNNING; the National Guard, Col. BALDWIN; the McClellan Brigade, Col. LYNCH; Hartmann's Dragoons, and the Lyon Color Guard—in all, about 5,000 men—being much the largest military display ever witnessed by the citizens of Chicago. The regiment is equipped and clothed in the best manner, and under a good state of discipline. It is without arms, which will be supplied in St. Louis. Its Colonel is DAVID STUART, Esq., of this city—known in the Burch case—and who has been mainly instrumental in enlisting the two full regiments of the Brigade.

There are still over 10,000 men in camp in this State. In Camp Butler there are of infantry 2,500; cavalry, 2,600; artillery, 212. In Camp Douglas, infantry, 3,200; cavalry, or dragoons, 1,300. There are several detached camps, in which there are not far from 1,500 men. The "Sanitary Commission" are meeting with a large response to their calls for contributions for the hospitals, and for the relief of sick and disabled soldiers. GOV. YATES, who has been seriously indisposed—in consequence of a violent kick from his horse—for several weeks, is now so far convalescent as to be able to attend to military and other business.

If the Government could be made to realize with what alacrity and eagerness our citizen-soldiers obey the order to march, even in the direction of the rebels, I think there would scarcely be so much of hesitancy and holding back as we now witness.

There have been on trial, during the past week, at Camp Douglas, two recently-invented breach-loading guns. The "Hartley Gun," as it is called, was fired with great rapidity—fifteen times a minute; and with an elevation of two degrees, the range was over two miles and a half—nearly five-eighths. The aim was very accurate, and in "millitary circles," it is pronounced a success. But we shall see what becomes of it, when it falls into the hands of the old army officials. The verdict over its remains will undoubtedly be, "died of red tape"—like thousands of meritorious inventions, that have gone before. The other was the "Bouton Gun," a breach-loading smooth bore. The shots ranged from five to seven hundred yards, but it is claimed that its range is over two miles. It was but a 3-pounder—a mere model. Should it be favorably received, it is proposed to manufacture the gun rifled. It has a depressed breach, and can be readily cooled after rapid firing. The gun is to be taken to Washington for further experiment.

Nearly thirty years ago—during the era of speculation which preceded the crash of 1837—CHARLES BUTLER, of New-York, and others, formed a company with a large capital, for the purpose of operating in Western lands. They made heavy purchases in all, or nearly all, the Western States. In this city they purchased a large tract. EDWARD A. NICHOLLS was one of the company, and in disposing of his interest, neglected to have his wife join in the conveyance. She now, as widow, has brought a suit to reclaim her right of dower. It is a Mrs. Gaines' case, on a smaller scale—though if successful, the claimant will realize from $100,000 to $150,000. The case now before the Superior Court, is to be regarded as a test one. The land has now a large number of owners and occupants, and the claim for dower against all is to stand or fall with the result of the suit which has been instituted.

Rev. DR. BUTLER, of Washington, who, it is understood, has had some difficulty with the secession sympathisers of his church, has been invited to deliver a lecture in this city upon "WASHINGTON in the time of war." The invitation has been accepted, and the probability is that he will be called to the pastorate of one of our churches.

The report of the School Commissioners of this county presents some facts which will show our Eastern friends what we are doing in the way of education "out West." The County contains a population of not far from 50,000. There are 196 school districts, in which there are 225 schools or departments. The number of scholars in attendance during the year was 25,518. Seven new houses were erected during the year. The amount paid out for school purposes was $156,763. This is exclusive of the City of Chicago, which has one of the most extensive and best conducted systems of public schools in the country.

The friends of the late Senator DOUGLAS held a meeting on Friday evening, and formed a "Monument Association," with the following trustees: John B. Turner, J. D. Caton, W. B. Ogden, W. B. Scates, W. Barry, S. W. Fuller, J. M. Douglass, W. C. Goudy, D. Algage, J. S. Newhouse, F. C. Sherman and T. B. Bryan. It is proposed to limit the membership of the Association to $1, which is to be devoted to the erection of a monument to our late Senator. Another and better proposition is that the money thus raised be appropriated to the erection of the central portion of the Chicago University, which has been named "Douglas Hall." It is proposed that here his remains shall be interred, that an inscriptive column shall be erected, and that it shall be regarded as his monument. There is propriety in this, as he was the founder of the institution, and such a monument would be more honorable and enduring than an isolated column.

I saw yesterday a family of fugitives from Missouri. The gentleman, who was a well-to-do merchant of Springfield, says that no one not actually conversant with the facts, can have the least idea of the suffering and misery of the Union families in Southwestern Missouri, consequent upon the withdrawal of the National army. Murder, robbery, burning and pillage are the order of the day. He remarked that he wondered how long the Government was going to continue the protection of rebel property, while the Unionists were robbed and murdered without mercy.

A well-informed correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, writing from Champaign County—about 150 miles south of this city, says that arrangements are in progress for planting at least 5,000 acres of cotton in that region, next Spring. At 300 pounds to the acre—the usual yield in that section—this will give 1,500,000 pounds—a small item in the great aggregate of cotton-dom—but still a start—and at present prices, far better for the producer than wheat or corn.

The grain receipts average about 80,000 bushels daily. The grand aggregate for the year 1861 will be something over 55,000,000 bushels. The amount in store is estimated at 12,000 bbls. flour, 1,575,000 bushels wheat, 1,420,000 bushels corn. The receipts of cattle during the past week were 2,300—live hogs, 49,182. The warm weather has somewhat interfered with packers, but still prices are sustained. Sales of cattle range from $1 50 for poor to $4 for prime; hogs, from $2 30 to $2 57½. General business still active. The money market is without material change, with a slight tendency to a trifling advance in exchange. It is sold freely at ¼@½—mostly at the latter figure. Wisconsin currency, 2 ₱ cent. discount. Demand Treasury notes in request for general circulation.

The Union Home and School for the Children of Volunteers—A Collecting Visit to the Camps at Washington.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If any supposes the army confine themselves wholly to military tactics and fighting, without interesting themselves in charities and home duties, so ennobling to the character of the soldier, let him be undeceived. Indeed, to an army constituted, as ours is, of the working classes, who in the peaceful pursuits of life contribute so large a share to our prosperity and happiness, *volunteering* in times of danger to defend the "integrity of the Union," carrying their hearts in one hand and their muskets in the other, it would be very strange if the possessors of these noble qualities should be only fitted for the daily routine of parade and drill. Your truly brave man is as charitable as he is courageous. The qualities are inseparable.

I have seen a private soldier who gets but $13 per month, contribute some a dollar, some fifty cents, some twenty-five cents, for the support of the "Union Home and School," which proposes to elevate the destitute children of the army, and save them from the almshouse and the country from disgrace, while their fathers have laid down their lives, or perchance are still periling them. Many of these contributors were young men without families, giving quite as generally and generously as those who had. The incidents I refer to transpired at Brightwood the other day, in the camp of the Thirty-sixth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., commanded by Col. C. H. INNES, to whom and his officers the writer is under many obligations for attention and kindness. This regiment contributed $65 58 under circumstances well calculated to restrain and limit their generosity, as one of their comrades having died a short time previous his body had been sent home to New-York at an expense of between $70 and $80, made up by his friends in the regiment. Such acts do honor to human nature. I cannot omit to mention in this connection, also, that there are in this regiment some seventy or eighty men from Massachusetts, whose families receive no support from that State, because they happen to be enrolled in a New-York regiment. Will Massachusetts suffer the families of her volunteers to go unaided, after the fact is brought to her notice, while these very men are, under these adverse circumstances, vindicating her good name for charitable deeds?

Near the outposts in Virginia, a little prior to the events I have been detailing, another incident occurred in connection with the same charitable enterprise—an incident varied somewhat in this instance by the circumstance of the contributions being confined to the officers—the application coming too late to be generally participated in by the men. Col. D'UTASSY, of the Garibaldi Guards, to whom I am also under many obligations, was applied to for aid, in behalf of the "Union Home," just as he had mounted his horse to ride away; "but," said he, "if it is all right, I shall return shortly, when I will give it my attention."

In the meantime inquiry was made for the father of two children, now provided for in the institution, when the fact was elicited that he had met his death by a casualty some days before. The worthy Chaplain, Dr. ZYLA, whose previous good offices had been enlisted for the widowed mother, now became deeply interested for the institution which fostered the children, and immediately on the return of Col. D'UTASSY the circumstance was related to him. A subscription was at once set on foot among the officers, the Colonel himself heading the list with a subscription of $10 a month. The aggregate of this subscription amounts to $816 per annum.

It is worthy of note that the officers and men composing this regiment represent nine foreign nationalities, and Col. D'UTASSY converses with them all in their several native languages. It is the glory of America that she takes to her bosom the oppressed of all nations, and wins from each a friendly arm to uphold and sustain "the integrity of the Union." Not the least gratifying circumstance is the universal favor and approval this institution has met with at the hands of the army while yet on the threshold of its experience. From the highest officials in the several departments, and from headquarters down to the soldier's tent, every facility has been afforded consistent with public duty. If all the regiments could be properly canvassed, and some practical mode arrived at, by which small sums could be collected and remitted free of expense, this institution would soon be placed, as I am sure it deserves to be, upon a permanent foundation, and its beneficence and usefulness felt and acknowledged both by the army and a humane public. D.

The Sanitary Commission Again.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 9, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

If Mr. OLMSTEAD, the Secretary of the Sanitary Commission, will again cast his eyes over the communication in the TIMES, of Dec. 4, signed "Truth," he will find that your correspondent did *not* say that "*the Government Hospitals get nothing from the Commission*," nor did that letter suggest that "no evidence appears that contributions made to it are honestly appropriated." What "Truth" said was this: "The Government Hospitals are well-managed, and get no help from the Sanitary Board." Meaning that the Sanitary Board took no part whatever in the management or internal affairs of the hospitals, and that they were not dependant on the Commission for any needful comforts. If Mr. OLMSTED is acquainted with the system upon which the Government general hospitals is conducted, he is aware that every large hospital in Washington has a monthly fund of from four to six hundred dollars which can be used exclusively for providing "extras" for the sick. It may be that now and then the Commission sends things to these hospitals from the immense stores which they are constantly receiving; but the Secretary, whom I have never seen visiting these hospitals, can easily learn that the general hospitals in the City of Washington and vicinity have received but little, very little, of this "thousand dollars a day" contributions. The camp hospitals and the regimental hospitals are, without doubt, much aided by the stores from the Commission, whose storehouse is constantly crowded with offerings from the patriotic women of the different States, and who are very seldom called upon to lay out its funds for articles which they dispense. "Truth" is willing to admit that the Commission receive and dispense contributions of clothing, lint, jellies, &c., but it was understood that We had here in Washington a Major-General, "commissioned" under the great seal of the War Department, to receive all supplies of that kind. "Truth" suggested, not that these contributions were not "honorably appropriated," but, that a poor systems goverened their appropriations.

Mr. OLMSTED says that the Commission has fifteen thoroughly qualified surgeons (well paid, of course,) engaged in the duty of inspection. Why, then, do they not see that soldiers are brought from the camps into hospitals before they become unconscious and pulseless, and in the last agonies of death from fever? The question which "Truth" wished to suggest was this: Whether the results of the labors of the Commission were worth its cost. Mr. OLMSTED will not deny that it is an expensive affair. "Truth" said, and appearances seem to prove it true, that the chief aim of the Commission was to "remodel" the Medical Staff of the army. The report of their deliberations on Friday evening last shows that the Commission think army medical officers know nothing about the treatment of soldiers compared with civilians, who have but an imperfect knowledge of their profession, and who have never been among camps. This might do more mischief were it not so supremely ludicrous. Poor Jack Bunsby's "opinions" was nothing to it. From this the people can judge of the average good sense which determines the movements of the Sanitary Commission. TRUTH.

Supplies for the Hospitals at St. Louis.

WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF, NO. 814 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As many persons call at this office to ask "What can be done for the sick and wounded in the hospitals in St. Louis?" that we must beg you to give publicity to the fact that, obedient to the request of Mr. OLMSTED, of the Sanitary Commission, we have this day forwarded to the agent in that city supplies for 500 patients.

We should feel called upon to do still more, but for the very large freight charges; moreover, we know that the Western people are quite as much interested in relieving the wants of the army as those of the Atlantic States, and correspondingly liberal.

Respectfully, ELLEN COLLINS,
Chairman Committee on Supplies.

A Camp Library.

CAMP ALEXANDER, D. C., HEADQUARTERS FIFTEENTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK ENGINEERS, Monday, Dec. 9, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some three months since you were kind enough to publish a request to the patriotic community for a camp library for the use of our regiment. I beg the same favor once more to thank the generous donors for their handsome response to our solicitation. More than 300 choice volumes have been contributed, and are now enrolled on the catalogue of our regimental library. Assure your kind readers that they will be read and reread, with many a blessing upon the heads of those who have provided so rich a treat for the long hours of the Winter evenings.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE E. POST,
Chaplain Fifteenth Regiment New-York Engineers.

FROM THE RED RIVER REGION—A BUFFALO HUNT.—The Red River *Norwester*, of Nov. 15, has the following account of the last buffalo hunt:

"From the Pembina Mountain, the usual rendezvous, the hunters set off, about the middle of September—105 riders and some 600 carts, under the leadership of Mr. WM. HALLETT. The holding of a grand Peace Conference with METTONAKA, (the Medicine Bear,) a Sioux Chief, was one of their first performances. He was attended by a dozen warriors, who all came to lend a hand to the pacification. There was plenty of smoke and palaver, and many were the pledges of amity exchanged. Buffalo were not found in any numbers till the hunters came near the Little Souris, where they had six races, in which 500 buffalo were killed. Here they stopped a week making pemican, in full view of great numbers of wolves, who were prowling about in large numbers and with such audacity, that dozens were seen at a time, not half a mile from the camp. About 400 of these gentry were caught on the trip. Two days subsequently the hunters divided into two bands. One section of about 40 riders and 300 carts went toward the Devil's Lake, in the neighborhood of which they ran several herds of buffalo. Six hundred fine cows were killed, whereupon the bull's meat, with which they had previously loaded up, was thrown away to the wolves. Scratched faces, sprains, contusions of all kinds, and dislocated shoulders fell to the lot of numbers of the hunters. He was a bold rider, and had an extra fine horse, who escaped performing a somerset in these wild, reckless races over ground honeycombed with badger and fox holes, and crannies of all sorts and sizes. Lord MILTON, J. D. GEMMID, M. LA GRANGE and other gentlemen-riders were among the hunters; and, although novices at this sport, acquitted themselves well, and carry home with them some fine trophies of the chase. A noticeable feature in this expedition is, that the signal flag carried was a Union Jack—a very pretty piece of bunting—which floated over the Bonsecours Market, Montreal, on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' visit to that city. It was presented to the hunters by Mr. GEMMILL."

—Mrs. Childs, wife of George Childs, who was arrested in Rochester a few days since, for deserting from Capt. Davis' Company, Twenty-sixth Regiment, and who was sent back, has just received a letter from her husband, in which he asks her to come to Washington for the purpose of taking charge of his body for interment here, as he is to be shot on the 20th inst. for desertion.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 13, 1861.

$10,000 U. S. 6s,'81. Cou.	92⅝	100 Erie R.	b60 32¼
15,000 Ill. Cou. Bs.,'70.	82	100 do.	32⅜
5,000 Virgina State 6s.	48	100 do.	32
4,000 do.	s10 48	50 do.	s60 31⅝
10,000 Missouri State 6s	40¾	300 do.	31⅞
5,000 do.	b30 41	75 Erie Railway Pref.	43⅜
6,000 do.	41	100 do.	53⅜
5,000 do.	s10 41	100 do.	53¾
500 Cal. State 7s.	82	50 do.	b60 53¾
1,000 do.	81¾	50 do.	s30 53¾
1,000 do.	81¾	50 Michigan Cen. R.	49⅛
500 Ill. Central R.B.	88	50 do.	49⅞
2,000 Han. & St. J. R.B.	31	100 do.	b10 49⅞
10 Hanover Bank	68	200 Mich. So. & N. I. R.	18¾
25 Pacific Mail S. Co.	87½	50 Mich. So. & N. I. G.S.	39
100 do.	s30 87½	100 do.	39½
85 do.	88	90 Panama Railroad	114½
50 do.	s30 88	50 do.	s30 114½
175 do.	88¾	50 do.	114¾
50 do.	b60 88⅝	200 Ill. Cen. R. S'p.	s30 60¾
120 do.	88¾	200 do.	60¾
50 do.	s15 88	45 Clev., Col. & Cin. R.	101
100 do.	88½	100 Galena & Chic. R.	71
100 Canton Co.	10¼	50 Clev. & Toledo R.	32⅛
379 N. Y. Cen. R.	78⅝	625 do.	33⅛
40 do.	b30 78⅝	100 Chi. & Rock I. R.	50⅞
350 do.	78¾	50 do.	b30 51
100 do.	b4 78¾	100 do.	s30 50⅞
50 do.	s7 78¾	100 do.	50⅞
100 do.	s15 78¾	25 do.	b30 51¼
100 do.	s30 78⅞	50 do.	b60 51¼
100 Hudson River R.	37½	150 do.	51¼
50 do.	37⅝	50 Chi., Burl. & Q. R.R.	58⅜
100 Harlem R. Pref.	s60 29¾	8 Mill. & P. D. C. 2d P.	60

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 U. S. 5s,'74. Cou	83	50 Hud. River R.	37⅜
500 California St. 7s	82	100 Harlem R.	b10 11¾
4,000 do.	81½	100 do.	11¾
16 Del. & Hud. Canal.	82½	100 Michigan Cent. R.	49
135 Pacific M. S. Co.	87½	100 do.	s10 49
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	s15 78¾	50 Har. R. Pref'd	29½
100 do.	b10 78	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.	14¾
200 do.	78	200 Gal. & Chic. R.	70¾
200 do.	s30 77⅞	200 Clev. & Tol. R.	33¾
100 Erie Railway	31¾	250 Chic. & R. I. R.	50⅜
450 do.	31⅝	5 Mil. & P. Du Ch. R.	19
50 Erie Railway Pref.	53⅜	50 Mil. & P. D. C. 2d Pref.	60
50 do.	53¾		

FRIDAY, Dec. 13—P. M.

The advance of yesterday in Foreign Exchange, to 109½@109½ ₱ cent. on London, has attracted much interest and discussion in financial and banking circles to-day. The rates are so close on to the Specie point that the nature and probable extent and cause of the demand elicits discussion. The regular Import trade, it is quite certain, are not large buyers. The wants of the Government and Government Contractors, for remittance on account of army supplies purchased abroad, are not esteemed so important as to advance the market for bills to present currency. The general conclusion arrived at, therefore, seems to be, that either a considerable amount of foreign means, hitherto employed on this side, has been ordered home on the apprehension of difficulty with England, or, on suspicion or calculation that the Government and the Banks of New-York will deem it expedient at an early day to suspend the payment of Specie, and thus enhance the value of funds placed in London and Paris. We have as yet heard nothing to authorize any conclusion of this sort, but certain indications have reached us to-day that speculators in Foreign Exchange are inclined to operate upon the bare contingency of the suspension of Specie payments, and we therefore deem it proper to allude to the subject. We can do so with the more safety from the fact that, taking this calculation in its worst light, the Specie strength of the Associated Banks of the great Atlantic cities of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, and of the Depositories of the Government at the same points, is such as to create no undue uneasiness as to the ability of the country to maintain the War without producing financial revulsion, or, in any event, in the present balance of trade with Europe, any large difference between Bank and Government credits, circulating among our own people, and Gold itself. The following figures show that $58,000,000 in Bullion is held in Bank in the three cities named, to which $12,000,000, held in the Government offices in the same cities, may be added, making *seventy millions* at immediate command on the Atlantic seaboard, to which over *two hundred millions*, held or circulating through the interior of the loyal States, may also be added:

	Loans.	Deposits.	Specie.	Circulation.
New-York, Dec. 7.	$159,793,983	$133,698,187	$42,818,610	$8,826,730
Boston, Dec. 9.	65,160,158	27,758,007	8,457,438	6,341,616
Phila., Dec. 9.	31,169,502	22,937,025	7,266,912	2,537,499
Total	$257,123,693	$184,387,819	$58,542,750	$17,705,845
Last week	229,787,306	167,193,743	56,653,147	16,783,587
Last year	217,172,605	114,534,292	28,652,487	18,362,098

Under such a showing we find it difficult to appreciate the immediate necessity for a change in our basis of business, while great credit would result to the Government and the Banks from the maintenance of the present sound basis through the War; but however this may prove to be in the estimation of the Secretary of the Treasury and the Associated Banks, we believe it much more difficult to imagine any probable state of things that would produce an important, much less a ruinous difference between the value of Government paper and Specie itself.

The Stock Market has been exceedingly feverish and unsettled through the day, and no settled opinion as to the future of prices appeared to prevail. The apprehension of war with England is greatly diminished by the news of yesterday. The first outburst of the London Press is not more threatening than was generally looked for, and the subsequent accounts due by the *Europa* are looked for without serious expectation that the diplomatic question will assume more formidable proportions. But the future financial policy of the Treasury at home, and the sudden rise of Exchange, have had a certain bearing on the market, which has divided the opinions of buyer and seller, and, without causing very large fluctuations in price, leave the temper of the dealings, this afternoon, quite unsettled. Among the Railway Shares, New-York Central, as the standard of the market, opened at 78¼@¾ ₱ cent.; sold down to 78@77⅞, and finally closed 78@78¼ ₱ cent. The Shares of the Erie and of the Western Roads ruled in about the same order, and, with the Federal and State Stocks, finally closed about as follows:

United States 6s, 1881.	93	Michigan Southern	18⅛
Missouris	41	Mich. Guaranteed	38⅛
N. Y. Central	78	Ill. Central	60½
Erie	31½	Panama	114½
Rock Island	50⅞	Pacific	87⅛
Toledo	33¼	Galena	70⅝
Mich. Central	49⅞	Hudson	37¼

The following are the bids to-day for the City Bank shares:

Merchants'	81	American Exchange	80¼
Mechanics'	90	Hanover	68
Union	82	Market	80
America	98	Nassau	81¼
City	103	Shoe and Leather	81
Fulton	113	St. Nicholas	72½
State of New-York	75	Marine	85
Commerce	80¼	Importers' & Traders'	90
Broadway	112	Park	95
Ocean	68		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	91	Chi., B. & Q. ₱ c.	94
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64.	100½	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. firsts	80
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76.	101	Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. Ass. B's.	58
Erie firsts, '68	103	N. Ind., firsts	80
Erie seconds, ex. '64	101½	N. I. Goshen Line, '68.	78
Erie thirds, '83.	85	M. S. & N. In. s. f. ₱ c	77
Erie fourths, 80.	74	Pacific guar. by M.	38
Erie fifths, '88.	65	Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75.	87¾
N. Y. & Erie firsts	72	T. H. & A. sec., 8 ₱ c.	29
Hudson firsts, '69.	104	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	80¾
Hudson seconds, s. f., '85	96	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	30
Hudson thirds, '75.	76	Gal. & Ch. seconds	95
Hudson conv., '67	68	Chi. & R. I. firsts	93½
Harlem firsts, '69-'73.	96	L. E. & Wabash firsts	72
Mich. Cen. 8 ₱ c. '69-'72	90¾	L. E. & Wabash seconds	45
Mich. C. n. f., 8 ₱ c., '82.	93	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	77

The earnings of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad for the first week in December were:

	1860.	1861.
Passengers	$9,081 00	$8,070 00
Freight	10,706 00	14,770 00
Total	$19,787 00	$22,840 00
Increase		$3,053 00

The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of 10 ₱ cent., payable Jan. 2, carrying the remainder of ths earnings for the six months 3¾ ₱ cent. to the surplus fund.

The first week's traffic in December on the Wabash and Toledo road amounts to $22,541, as against $11,679 same week last year.

The attention of the holders of Bonds of the City of Milwaukee, issued to the late Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, is called to the advertisement of Messrs. SCHALL & Co., in another column. A dividend on second preferred stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railroad is probably, if not sure to be declared at an early day.

The following is a comparative statement of the Imports of Foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week ending Dec. 12 and since Jan. 1:

For the week.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Entered at the port	$487,045	$969,917	$704,158
Thrown on market	533,134	$29,770	845,043
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at the port	104,882,763	97,187,296	42,336,628
Thrown on market	104,112,875	95,530,569	43,237,016

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value
Mf. of Wool	1,351	$430,364	194	$39,968	166	$57,270
Mf. of Cot'n.	397	62,019	25	3,038	415	82,451
Mf. of Silk	53	50,460	56	25,539	46	53,841
Mf. of Flax	327	60,125	35	6,526	93	18,691
Miscellan's.	269	23,253	5	2,089	23	6,279
Total	2,445	$626,511 77,647	315	$77,647	743	$218,532 626,511
Total entered		$704,158	Total marketed			$845,043

Governmental Resources.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I dissent from Mr. CHASE in his assertion that Article 3, Section 7 in our Constitution, "To regulate commerce with foreign nations and among—that is between—the several states," and Article 5, "To coin money and regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin," gives power to Congress to interfere with the banks or bank note circulation of any of the States. That power rests with the States respectively, or with the people. The State of New-York has, I think, the constitutional right or power to regulate our banks. If the *State* has not this power, any man might have "a bank" and issue notes, provided any other man would take the notes. If Mr. CHASE is right, then Congress might by law say where we must deposit our spare money, and point out the U. S. Mint as the depository, with pains and penalties for placing it elsewhere. And then again, suppose for a moment that Mr. CHASE is correct, this would not be the time for exercising such power, because the United States now need the active sympathy and aid of as many banks and moneyed men as they can reasonably hope to get. Mr. CHASE's measure would alienate three-fourths of them. It would particularly perplex and disconcert the ban

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the TIMES Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price TWO CENTS; mailed at SIX DOLLARS a year; with Sunday edition, SEVEN DOLLARS per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, THREE DOLLARS a year; two copies to one address for FIVE DOLLARS.

Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

The WEEKLY, TWO DOLLARS a year; two copies THREE DOLLARS; five copies FIVE DOLLARS. Any person who will send us a Club of TEN subscribers at $1 each, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or may retain One Dollar as his compensation. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application.

TERMS—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, New-York City.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LES QUATRES AMANS—ZAMPILLABBOSTATION—L'OGRE, OR LE PETIT JEAN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—THE MAGIC MARRIAGE—HE'S NOT A MISS.

WINTER GARDEN—WILLIE REILLY—AN HOUR IN SEVILLE—PRELIM O'DONNELL.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SONS.

BOWERY THEATRE—GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.

HOPE CHAPEL—CAPT. WILLIAMS' SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &c., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AT 3½ AND 7½ O'CLOCK.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 863 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE POOR—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A startling report was yesterday received in Washington, brought by a deserter from the rebel army, to the effect that the rebels were advancing against our lines at three points. He stated that 75,000 men had been furnished with rations for four days, and were to move in three columns from Centreville. Heavy detachments of our troops were immediately sent out in the direction of Fairfax, but they returned last evening, and reported that they could discover no unusual movement. Other detachments were sent out, however, and the truth or falsity of the report would be ascertained.

Our advices from Kentucky are of the highest importance. The latest dispatches from Somerset, where Gen. SCHOEPF was awaiting the advance of ZOLLICOFFER across the Cumberland River, state that a battle was hourly expected. The plan of Gen. BUELL is understood to have included a diversion in the rear of ZOLLICOFFER by Gen. THOMAS, but the latter was so dilatory in his movements that a collision was expected between SCHOEPF and ZOLLICOFFER before he could attain the desired position. Under these circumstances the result of the collision was looked for with considerable anxiety. There is another report, however, to the effect that ZOLLICOFFER, after a brief skirmish of pickets, had commenced a retreat—in which event Gen. THOMAS would be unable to intercept him. Meantime, indications point to a general advance of the National forces in Kentucky. Troops continue to pour into Louisville, and are judiciously distributed where they can act most effectively. Four regiments passed through there on Thursday, and it is announced that all the Indiana Regiments having a minimum number of men, have been ordered into Kentucky—an order which will make an addition of nine or ten thousand troops. A dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* announces that Gen. BUELL'S army has already commenced to move. This army, on the direct Louisville and Nashville line, is not less than *sixty thousand strong*. In alluding to this advance, the *Commercial* intimates the probability that the action of this great body of men will be simultaneous with the movements at other points of first importance.

A letter in the Cincinnati *Times*, dated near Somerset, (Ky.,) Dec. 6, states that in the recent advance of ZOLLICOFFER, across the Cumberland, a scouting party of the National forces were surrounded and taken prisoners by the rebels. Besides Major HELVETI, of the cavalry, and eighteen men, Capt. PRIME, of the engineer corps, is mentioned as among the captured. This intelligence is confirmed by dispatches published this morning.

A Richmond dispatch announces that the rebel Congress, while in session, passed a bill admitting Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy—the admission being complete, as Commissioners were appointed at Russelville, the seat of the Provisional State Government, and empowered to act in behalf of Kentucky.

The Louisville *Democrat*, of the 11th inst., says that the latest news from Cumberland Gap is, that Parson BROWNLOW is actually in the field, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding. One statement goes so far as to say that he is advancing into Kentucky. If so, and CRITTENDEN is there with only 5,000 men, he may have to encounter BROWNLOW in his rear. We have no authentic reports on this point. Of the position of Gen. SCHOEPF, in Southeastern Kentucky, the *Democrat* says: "Passengers down, last night, from Frankfort, report that news received at the Capital represents that ZOLLICOFFER had not crossed the Cumberland on Monday, possibly deterred by the rise in the river, or, perhaps, by prudential considerations. Gen. SCHOEPF had, however, fallen back upon Somerset, where he would await reinforcements. The previous accounts were all the result of panic."

We publish this morning a highly interesting, and, in some respects important, collection of news from the rebel States, received through the medium of a flag of truce between Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, through statements made by Union refugees from New-Orleans, and embodied in clippings from Southern papers which have recently found their way across the lines. There had been no further fighting at Pensacola, we hear, though Col. BROWN was expected by the rebels to commence the bombardment again soon. What induces them to expect this does not appear. The Charleston papers contain an account of a visit of a small body of rebel troops to Beaufort, which they found entirely deserted—the Union troops not having yet taken formal possession. The rebel troops then proceeded to the work of destroying the cotton and other crops on Pain's Island, but they were only partially successful. The *Courier* announces that the Union forces at Port Royal are getting every day more bold in their incursions into the country. A rumor has gained currency in Norfolk that that place is soon to be attacked, and its inhabitants are correspondingly excited. The excitement has been in no wise allayed by the discovery that a number of slaves had made private arrangements to make their way quietly to the North, taking with them a considerable sum of money. The slaves, or a portion of them, were arrested, and had been examined before the Mayor. The condition of the rebels in Tennessee is described as most unenviable. Nashville, on the 6th inst., and the following day, was in a high state of excitement, owing to an attempt being made to draft citizens into the rebel army. The indignation of the people was intense—a riot broke out, and four policemen who attempted to quell it were shot dead. The mob then rushed to the capital, to attack Gov. HARRIS, but he succeeded in escaping to Nashville. It is stated that, on Saturday last, twenty-five hundred men, from Louisiana, passed through Nashville, for Bowling Green, carrying the black flag. The hospitals at Nashville are represented to be filled with sick—the number being estimated at from eight to ten thousand, generally in the most pitiable condition for want of food and other necessaries.

As a necessary measure of precaution, the commerce of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers has been placed, by order of Gen. HALLECK, under military control. Another order issued quarters the Union families who have been driven from their homes by the rebels upon those who sympathize with the secession movement, with sufficient pains and penalties in case of resistance. The latest news from PRICE still leaves him at Osceola, with from ten to fifteen thousand men.

A strange story relative to the recent escape of the pirate *Sumter*, from the United States gunboat *Iroquois*, is told by the Captain of the brig *Thomas W. Rowland*, which arrived at this port on Thursday. He states that the Commander of the *Iroquois* was perfectly aware of all the movements of the *Sumter*, and might have intercepted her without the slightest difficulty, but refused to do so, notwithstanding the remonstrances of his officers—alleging as a reason that SEMMES, the commander of the pirate, was his personal friend.

A dispatch from New-Orleans, dated the 10th inst., announces the wreck of the United States steamer *Annie Taylor* near Sabine Pass, and the capture by the rebels of a Lieutenant and nine men who were on board her.

Gen. BUTLER is still busily engaged in New-England in the organization of his brigade. The Maine Twelfth Regiment and an unnumbered Massachusetts Regiment, each embracing about 900 men, with 275 cavalry, are in camp near Boston. Recruits are coming in at the rate of twenty per day.

The first military execution in the Army of the Potomac, took place yesterday. WILLIAM H. JOHNSTON, a member of the Lincoln Cavalry, was shot for desertion. The sentence was carried into effect in the presence of about seven thousand soldiers.

Both the Cincinnati *Times* and *Commercial* give credence to the painful rumor that Gen. W. T. SHERMAN is insane. When Commander of the Department of the Cumberland, they state that he telegraphed to Washington three times in one day for permission to evacuate Kentucky and to retreat into Indiana. His representations regarding the overwhelming rebel force, and the inability of the National troops to cope with them, which, it will be remembered, were repeated to Secretary CAMERON, and appeared in the report of Adjutant-General THOMAS terrified the Kentucky Unionists beyond expression. Some weeks ago Gen. SHERMAN was sent to Sedalia, Missouri, and then the fact of his insanity was clearly developed, according to the *Commercial*, by his giving orders which were so preposterous that his subordinates refused to obey them. He has now been relieved from duty altogether, and removed to his home in Ohio.

The gunboat *Benton*, which is to be Com. FOOTE'S flag-ship in the Mississippi expedition, is just now aground in Cove Cape Girardeau. She obstructs the channel so seriously that the *Essex* is obliged to wait for her to be removed.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of City Canvassers, yesterday, completed their labors, with the exception of making some minor corrections and formally announcing the result. OPDYKE'S majority over GUNTHER, according to the official figures, is 613, and over WOOD, 1,213.

The Wheeling *Intelligencer* states that the work of erecting bridges and repairing the damage done to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by the Confederate forces since the commencement of hostilities, is progressing with zeal and energy. The rebels, during the Spring, set fire to and destroyed two substantial wooden bridges, one of which passed over the Little Cacapon, 22 miles east of Cumberland; over this stream a new bridge has been finished, 131 feet in length, and supported by strong abutments. The other one destroyed passed over Great Cacapon, 10 miles west of Hancock, and was 265 feet in length. This is in course of reconstruction; is of two spans, and will shortly be finished.

A letter dated at Port Royal, Dec. 6, notices the departure of the *Great Republic* for this port. She was towed out to sea by the *Star of the South*.

A letter from on board the United States gunboat *Ethan Allen*, Lieutenant commanding W. B. EATON, dated Tampa Bay, Fla., Dec. 1, states that they were employed in blockading that part of the coast, and that all hands were well. She arrived off Tampa Bay Nov. 23, and the small boats attached to the vessel had been out on picket duty every night, and had succeeded in capturing two prizes. The *Ethan Allen* had been very highly praised by the naval officers of the squadron, for the neatness and regularity of everything aboard ship.

At the November State election in Kansas, 14,461 votes were cast, and Topeka was selected as the capital by about 2,000 majority. The Anti-Robinson State ticket, for Governor and other officers, received 7,427 votes, or a majority of the whole number cast, and the Supreme Court will be called upon to decide whether or not Gov. ROBINSON, elected in 1859, has completed his two years' term under the Constitution. He and his friends claim that he has yet another year to serve, and they consequently repudiated the idea of an election for his successor. Indeed, in Lawrence, Leavenworth and some other counties, the canvassers refused to consider the vote at all. GEO. A. CRAWFORD (Douglas Democrat) nominated upon a Union Anti-Robinson ticket, is the Governor elect.

JOHN CRUVER was convicted, in the Sussex County (N. J.) Court, on Thursday last, of the murder of ALLEN SKILLINGER. The homicide was perpetrated on the 15th of September last.

The German Central Republican Committee met, last evening, at the Steuben House, and received the reports of sundry Committees appointed to act during the late Mayoralty campaign, all accounts of which were highly satisfactory. A vote of thanks to Dr. NAUMANN, Treasurer of the Central Committee, was passed, and a Special Committee selected to draw up an address of acknowledgment to Mr. A. WILLMANN, the President.

Capt. WILLIAM R. ALLEN, of Montgomery's Regiment, was captured at Winthrop, Mo., (opposite Atchison,) a few days since. He was going East with the wife of Col. MONTGOMERY, and from the marks upon her baggage, the rebels concluded that Capt ALLEN was Col. MONTGOMERY himself. They took him away, and nothing has since been heard of him. Capt. ALLEN belongs in Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio, where he raised his company.

The Medical Commission appointed to examine into the question of the insanity of the matricide, THOMAS A. MCGILL, yesterday made their report to District-Attorney WATERBURY. They pronounce MCGILL a maniac of the most dangerous description, and recommend that he be permanently confined in a lunatic asylum.

In Fourteenth-street, early yesterday morning, a sea captain, named PETER MILLER, was knocked down, horribly beaten, and afterwards robbed of his pocket-book and a gold watch. The men who committed the outrage were arrested and committed to prison.

The jury in the case of Dr. MOSES LOWENBERG, indicted for the murder of SAMUEL HOFFMAN, have brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree. This is the first verdict of the kind found since the passage of the new law relative to capital punishment, and will form the pioneer case to test the validity of the law. It has already been held in the Hartung case that a person cannot be hung under the new law, and it is doubted whether the term of imprisonment can be extended beyond one year. Another case, similar to the one stated in the TIMES of yesterday, is now pending in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, before Justice ALLEN, the object of which is to defeat certain charitable bequests made by JOHN ROSE, deceased, to the American Colonization Society and the Rose Beneficent Association.

The Stock Market was unsettled yesterday by the English news and the rise in foreign Exchange. While the former is esteemed not more unfavorably than expected, the latter in connection with the prospective look of the finances of the Treasury had the effect of dividing opinions on the Street as to the general course of the market. New-York Central left off 78 ⅞ cent. Exchange on London 109½@109¾ ⅞ cent.

Very light receipts and limited sales of Breadstuffs were reported yesterday. Prices tended downward. An active demand prevailed for Cotton, which again advanced a shade. Rio Coffee was in brisk request, and was firmer. Sugars, Molasses, Whisky, Rice, Fruit, Oils, Iron, Lead, Tar and Turpentine were quiet. Resin was depressed and cheaper. Ingot Copper was actively sought after, as were also Green and Black Teas, Hay and Tobacco. The freight engagements were light, and rates unsettled.

The Search of the Trent—The Views of the British Ministerial Organ.

From the London Morning Post, Nov. 28.

The Government of the United States has taken a step of a very serious character. *By its direction* the captain of the war-ship *San Jacinto* has stopped and boarded the West India mail steamer *Trent*, and has by force of arms seized four of her passengers, who claimed the protection of our flag. The account of this will be found in another column. The facts are before the legal advisers of the Crown, and upon their decision as to the legality of the proceeding will depend the action of the Government.

It would be therefore premature for us to discuss the consequences of this important event. We may, however, observe that *there can be no doubt that it is competent for the United States or any other belligerent Government to stop any merchantman on the high seas, and to seize any soldiers, arms, dispatches, or contraband of war she may convey.* But the question is, can a belligerent search a merchantman, and take out of her what passengers he may be pleased to seize upon? The fact of the *Trent* being a mail steamer does not remove her from the simply commercial class of vessels—ships-of-war and transports being alone strictly sacred from search. The point, therefore, to be determined in the case of the *Trent* is simply whether the British flag covers her passengers, without distinction of country, so long as those passengers are not military, *nor classable under the definition of contraband of war.*

Our own opinion is that the Federal Government had a legal right to stop the *Trent* and to seize upon contraband of war, under which definition, we believe, dispatches belonging to the enemy are included. *But no such dispatches were searched for, nor, indeed, did the Trent convey any.* Four passengers only, *who bore no official character*, were taken out of the ship. We think that this proceeding was not according to international law. The opinion of the law officers will, however, very shortly decide this question.

If we are right, the British Government will clearly be entitled to reparation and apology, and *no reparation could be complete without the restitution of the passengers taken from under our flag.* If we are wrong, of course we shall have to submit to the law. But we shall not the less keenly feel an affront which must prove to us how little the Federal Government appreciate the courtesy, discretion, and generosity with which we have invariably acted.

The arrival of these gentlemen in England could really be no matter of great moment. Mr. YANCEY has been here for months—what could it matter if Mr. MASON had arrived safely? His presence was not likely to affect the precise and settled policy which we pursue. The insult, therefore, in any case was most gratuitous; *and if, as we think, it was unwarranted by the code of nations, it will not only be deeply felt, but duly resented.*

The *Morning Post* enjoys the reputation of being a Ministerial organ, immediately inspired by Lord PALMERSTON. To its columns other London journals look for indications of Governmental policy, and its announcements are accepted by the British public as entirely authentic and authoritative. Its opinions, which are usually withheld until less oracular mediums have had free speech, must be accepted as more nearly representing those of the cabinet than the ordinary current of editorial discussion running through the British Press. And as the article which we copy above from its columns appears there in large type, the garb in which it is accustomed to invest its more important declarations, it becomes entitled to peculiar respect. Let us see, therefore, how the affair of the *Trent* presents itself, at a first and imperfect glance, to the Government of Great Britain.

Evidently the earliest and most irritating impression is made by the error, that Capt. WILKES was acting upon direct instructions from the Government of the United States. The *Post* places this error in the foreground of its argument. It is assumed that the search and seizure had been deliberately planned at Washington; that the *San Jacinto* was dispatched on the errand from an American port, and that the fact, in all its outrageous and insulting features, was directly the act of the American Government. The *City of New York* carried out the correction of this cardinal mistake. The truth that so far from the search having been projected at Washington, the news was nowhere received with profounder surprise than it encountered there, was doubtless known in London before the *Europa* sailed from Liverpool, and a subsequent arrival must have proved to the conviction of the British Government and people, that the act of Com. WILKES was only approved in the United States after it was shown to have been done on his own responsibility, and with every reservation of respect and observance toward the English. And it is needless to say, that these circumstances, which place so different and much milder a light upon the transaction, must reach the English ministry along with, if not within, the dispatches of Lord LYONS, which will be awaited as the only official data upon which any action of the British Government can be predicated.

Of the legal points propounded in the *Post*, we may take no further notice than to remark how they also run upon error. The *Post* denies that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL traveled otherwise than as private persons; in other words, that they had any official capacity; and also denies that the *Trent* was carrying dispatches of the so-called Confederate Government.

The first of these points is very effectually disposed of by the explicit declaration of JEFFERSON DAVIS, in his recent Message to the rebel Congress, that MASON and SLIDELL *were* Ambassadors of the rebel Confederacy, and were in that capacity on board the *Trent* The second point falls with the first, and is also settled by Lord STOWELL, who says, in the case of the *Orizamba*, that the right of seizure applies to civil officers, as well as to military officers and dispatches, engaged in the service of a belligerent.

With these corrections, which, upon due information the *Morning Post* will readily make, its views of the act of Capt. WILKES are decidedly favorable to the perfect preservation of our friendly relations.

The Search of the Trent No Outrage.

The officers of the *Trent* and *La Plata*, from whom the English Press and public received their accounts of the capture of SLIDELL and MASON, accredited emissaries of rebeldom, took pains that the case should lose none of its irritating points, through the non-use of their gifts of aggravation. Even the American reader rises from the perusal of their reports with a vexatious suspicion that the affair was not managed with that delicacy, which we have been ascribing to it, and that possibly the self-respect of John Bull has been wantonly wounded. Yet nothing could be more unjust. A reëxamination of what said "the Purser of the *Trent*, at sea," and what the officers of the *Plata* ashore, shows that beyond an unverified and improbable story of Capt. WILKES having, after the seizure, ordered Capt. MOIR, of the *Trent*, to go aboard the *San Jacinto*, and lay his vessel closer to that audacious man-of-war, there is no distinct allegation that the right of search was not exercised with the utmost conceivable delicacy. And it is enough to disprove the single charge referred to, that almost in the same breath with which Lieut. FAIRFAX is said to have communicated the arbitrary commands of his superior, that officer is stated by the same report to have authorized Capt. MOIR to proceed upon his voyage—a liberty he could not have exercised, had he been charged with the preceding but apocryphal instructions.

But to the courtesy of Lieut. FAIRFAX, in executing his disagreeable duty, we are not without evidence conclusive even to the English reader. The friends of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, who continued their voyage to England, report that "the Lieutenant of the *San Jacinto* said this was the most painful act he had ever been called upon to perform, but he was compelled to do it, acting under orders."

Now, the orders of Capt. WILKES, breathing throughout the spirit of moderation and forbearance, closed with this paragraph:

"I trust that all those under your command, in executing this important and delicate duty, will conduct themselves *with all the delicacy and kindness which becomes the character of our naval service.*"

And that these orders were complied with to the letter, there is the best reason to believe. Upon the *Trent* there was one WILLIAMS, a retired Commander of the Royal Navy, who traveled in charge of the mails. As the only British official on board, this person headed the opposition to the surrender of the rebel agents,—laid down international law against the demand of Capt. WILKES entirely to the satisfaction of the mob of passengers, and so blustered, blasphemed, and threatened, that he came very near begetting a general determination to resist. This intemperate person, whose boisterous misbehavior was the most troublesome incident the American Lieutenant had to encounter, appears, at the last moment, to have become conscious of his folly—for we find, in the very plain and sensible report of Lieut. FAIRFAX, these words:

"The mail agent, who is a retired Commander in the British Navy, seemed to have a great deal to say as to the propriety of my course; but I purposely avoided all official intercourse with him. When I finally was leaving the steamer, *he made some apology for his rude conduct, and expressed, personally, his approval of the manner in which I carried out my orders.*"

So far, then, from the conduct of the American officers having been characterized by any lack of exemplary courtesy, it is evident that they must have exercised the utmost patience and magnanimity in their enforcement of an unquestionable maritime right. Reviled, insulted, and threatened, they executed their task so as to command the approval of those who denied the right they were exercising. They did not insist, as they were authorized to do by the simplest principles of international law, upon a sight of the ship's papers. They even pretermitted that thorough search which would have brought to light and placed in their hands the dispatches subsequently carried, in the suite of the rebel envoys, safely to their destination. They incurred rebuke at home for omitting, in an exaggerated spirit of moderation, to seize a vessel confessedly engaged in the service of the enemy. All these evidences of a desire to strip the transaction of every circumstance that might give it the semblance of an insult to the British flag, or to overstep the precise letter of precedent as dictated by British authority, have yet to reach England, and exert their powerful sedative influence. For it is only necessary that John Bull, after admitting our literal adherence to law, should know how anxiously the very appearance of insult or outrage was avoided by the American commanders, to have the last vestige of angry feeling quieted. That is no outrage which was not only legally executed, but not discourteously designed.

ALLOTMENT SYSTEM FOR SOLDIERS—INFORMATION WANTED.—On behalf of not less than fifty thousand persons directly and deeply interested in the subject, we beg leave to ask the Common Council how much longer they intend to bandy back and forward between themselves, the *allotment system* for paying part of soldiers' wages to their wives and children. It is now over two months since this matter was committed to their hands. The soldiers in camp are anxious that a portion of their pay shall go to their families. The Mayor asked the Common Council to appoint some one to take charge of the moneys and attend to their distribution. The Aldermen passed a resolution some two months since—then reconsidered it—then referred it—and finally passed it again. The Councilmen are now engaged in playing the same game. How much longer do they propose to continue it?

This is a matter of very great importance to the City treasury, as well as to the parties directly concerned. Not less that 50,000 men have gone to the army from this City, and are drawing pay as soldiers. Being supplied with food and clothing there, nearly the whole of their wages—certainly an average of at least *ten dollars a month*—would be sent home for their families, if the proper facilities were afforded them. This would give a monthly payment of $500,000 per month—or at the rate of six millions a year—for the support of the families of volunteers now in service from this City. Without some provision of this kind the City treasury will be required to make constant and large appropriations for the same purpose.

Now, why are the Councilmen delaying action on this subject? What possible pretext have they for trifling with it so long? Are they ambitious of handling this large amount of money themselves,—or are they unwilling to stop the stream that flows so largely now from the City Treasury? We beg them to understand that financial affairs are coming to a crisis in this City. The public temper on this subject is not what it has been hitherto, and if they persist in perpetuating the infamous abuses which have so long disgraced our municipal government, overwhelmed the people under a load of taxation, and which now threatens absolute ruin to its best and most substantial interests, the Common Council must not be surprised to find the State Legislature dealing in a very summary style with their powers and privileges of every kind and description. The day for half-way measures has passed. The Court of Appeals has decided, in the case of the Police bill, that the Legislature may abolish any City or County office, or enlarge, restrict, modify or qualify their functions and duties at pleasure;—and the people will demand that the utmost of these powers shall be exercised during the coming Winter for the rescue of our City from the ruin which threatens, without some such interposition, to overtake it.

The Latest Outrage.

There was a curious paragraph among our naval intelligence yesterday with reference to another, and this time, genuine insult, said to have been offered to the British flag by an American war vessel. It was from a Halifax paper, which claimed to derive its information from a correspondent at Bermuda, and was after this wise:

"The gunboat *Landrail* on her way here was stopped by an American corvette, who fired a shot across her bows (the usual course to bring a vessel to.) It is said the naval authorities here [Halifax] are very indignant that the *Landrail* should have stopped or submitted to such an indignity. *I fear this act will lead to war.* We are too passive, and it only incites the Americans to commit new outrages."

The intelligence, if true, was certainly well calculated to inspire fearful forebodings, for if the British lion uttered so tremendous a growl at our searching a merchant vessel, the right of which is universally conceded, what might be expected when it was learnt that we had taken the same liberty with a war vessel, which is flat against all law? Of course it was indefensible. In fact, the total absence of particulars of time, place and circumstance naturally induced the conclusion that the story was a mere *canard*, or that it was an extremely obfuscated form of some quite different transaction. Curiously enough, the *Landrail*, the British gunboat in question, arrived at this port last night, and the real facts in the case will be found elsewhere.

By a curious coincidence, the principal figure in the new naval drama is that very same *San Jacinto*, which played the first part in the search of the *Trent* for MASON and SLIDELL. It appears that the two vessels met when coming up the Gulf of Florida. The *Landrail*, which showed no colors at the time, was suddenly surprised by a blank shot from the *San Jacinto*. This brought her to and caused her to hoist the English flag; and the two ships approached each other. On coming within speaking distance, however, the Commander of the *San Jacinto* stated that he was in search of the privateer *Sumter*, and as the *Landrail* showed no colors, and *resembled the privateer*, he had taken the precaution of bringing her to for the purpose of ascertaining her real character. It is stated that the explanation was satisfactory to the Commander, and the two vessels separated.

If the explanation was not satisfactory it should have been so, and we are at a loss to account for the extreme irritation which the article in the Halifax journal mentioned as having been felt by the naval authorities at Halifax. The character of the English gunboat, as a public armed vessel, of course exempted her from search; but there was nothing in her appearance to indicate her character; on the other hand, she *did* resemble the *Sumter*, which the *San Jacinto* was in search of, and it was perfectly competent to the Commander of the United States steamer to exact of her a display of her colors. This he did with all due etiquette prescribed in such cases, namely, by firing, not a shot, as stated in the exaggerated account in the Halifax journal, but a *blank* shot. Of course our officers cannot be too careful in carrying out such duties, to observe all courtesy and comity. Where there is no disposition to take offence, a little tact will arrange all the rest.

Another Report About the Sumter.

A brig lately arrived from Rio Janeiro, *via* St. Thomas, brings a very singular report of the movements of the United States gunboat *Iroquois*. It will be remembered that the *Iroquois* was detailed some time since to watch the *Sumter*, and, if within the bounds of naval possibility, capture her. Previous accounts led us to believe that this consummation, so devoutly to be wished for, would be brought about—indeed, the probabilities of the capture seemed so strong that it was assumed as having actually occurred. Happy dispatches assured us that the *Sumter* lay in the harbor of Port Royal, Martinique, while the *Iroquois* patrolled outside, to catch her immediately if she attempted to escape. The harbor of Port Royal is land-locked, and the entrance a narrow one; there lay the *Sumter*, seemingly, like the nephew of Gil Perez, "caught like a rat in a trap." There seemed no possibility of her escape without the connivance of the Captain of the *Iroquois*. This connivance, according to the report brought by the brig referred to, has occurred.

It is stated that, though the man stationed on shore to signalize the movements of the *Sumter* signaled to show that she was about to leave her anchorage and proceed to sea, no notice was taken by the Captain of the *Iroquois*, and that when his First Lieutenant tried to persuade him to give chase, he refused to comply, remarking that it would be unpleasant for him to capture the *Sumter*, as he and Capt. SEMMES had been schoolmates and had sailed together, as Capt. SEMMES had been his superior officer, and also that he did not wish to violate the neutrality laws.

This story is so remarkable that we must be pardoned for not giving it credence. It is true that the *Iroquois* is the superior of the *Sumter* in both strength and speed, and that from previous accounts of the relative positions of the two vessels, there appeared no reason why she should not have captured her, save an indisposition to do so. But in the face of all this, and the report brought by the Captain of the brig referred to, in justice to the Navy which has furnished such a brilliant example of patriotism and efficiency during the war, redeeming our reverses, and achieving the only real successes that have crowned our arms, we cannot believe, until further and more direct evidence, that one of its officers has proved so derelict to duty as this report would indicate. For Capt. PALMER to permit a pirate to slip through his fingers for old acquaintance sake, would outdo all the other romance of the rebellion, and give him a bad preëminence for a forced construction of the courtesies of war that could not well be paralleled. It cannot be possible that Capt. PALMER, for a mere sentimentality, has permitted a chance of distinction to escape his grasp, and made himself amenable as a traitor instead. If the *Sumter* has escaped we shall look for some more satisfactory explanation of the fact than is afforded by this remarkable report of treachery and connivance on the part of the Captain of the *Iroquois*.

What Shall We Do with the Slaves?

Among our Washington dispatches this morning will be found two orders, issued by Gen. WOOL, at Fortress Monroe, some weeks since, which touch precisely the most important question with which we have to deal in regard to Slavery. Gen. WOOL found some thousands of negroes collected about his camp,—some of them abandoned by their masters, others fugitives from them,—all practically enfranchised by the simple presence of a Union army in their neighborhood,—all destitute, without employment or relations of any kind to society and the State. Gen. BUTLER had styled them contraband of war,—but this did nothing toward providing for their government or welfare. Gen. WOOL found them *vagrants*, and provided for them accordingly. He directed that they should be *set to work, upon system and under supervision:* and that their wages should be devoted to their own support and that of the women and children, the sick and disabled who could not work. Whatever they earn, over and above the allowance for their food and clothing, constitutes a fund which is expended by the Quartermaster for the support of the helpless.

In this way the practical sagacity and common sense of the veteran General of our Army, has solved a problem which everybody else seems afraid to touch. He leaves the whole question of title in abeyance. Taking these people just as he finds them, he provides, in the most practical and effective manner, for their own welfare, present and prospective, while he protects the Government from being burdened and the camps from being demoralized by their presence. They are trained to work for themselves. They are not allowed to fall into habits of thieving and vagabondage. They are educated to support the young and helpless of their own households. Their labor being far cheaper than that of whites, Government profits by employing them. They are thus prepared for freedom, subjected to authority, and made useful to the country.

Unless we have been misinformed, the result of the plan adopted by Gen. WOOL up to the present time, has been that these people have paid for their own support, saved very large sums to the Government, and accumulated a fund of over $3,000 now in the Quartermaster's hands.

Under the operation of such a plan as this, we need not fear the constant accession of negroes to our camps. That such accessions will take place, wherever our armies advance into the Southern States, is absolutely certain. Thousands and thousands of slaves will flock to the protection of our flag and to the friendly shelter of our camps. They cannot and will not be sent back into Slavery,—for this is a service which our armies cannot be made to perform. Whatever Congress may do,—whatever laws may be enacted, Slavery will disappear under the silent influence of our advancing armies, just as certainly as the snow-drift melts under the constant heat of the sun. *We shall have these people on our hands in large and increasing numbers.* And the question of paramount importance is how to dispose of them. Without *some* system, steadily and vigorously enforced, they sink into idleness, into habits of theft, and become a pest to the country in which they ought to earn their own support. And the more there are of them, the more gigantic and unmanageable will this nuisance become.

Gen. WOOL, it seems to us, has hit upon a plan, perfectly simple and easy of execution, which is worthy of adoption wherever the necessity for any plan may arise. We respectfully commend it to the attention of Congress. They will find some system on this subject an indispensable preliminary to any action they may take for the enfranchisement of slaves, whether by emancipation or confiscation; and we are not aware of any objection to which this plan is fairly obnoxious.

"THERE HE BLOWS."—HOLLINS, so famous for what he did not do at New-Orleans, has come to the surface again at Columbus, Ky. His ram had its historical nose disjointed on the voyage up the Mississippi, probably by the passage "through Memphis," and was obliged to delay progress for repairs; but the Commodore himself could not wait, and hastens onward. Gen. PILLOW, according to the Memphis *Avalanche*, thought fit to beguile a few leisure hours of the first Sunday after his distinguished visitor arrived, by giving him a glimpse at the National fortifications about Cairo. Very naturally, once in sight of that place, HOLLINS could not resist the temptation to display his peculiar tactics, so the gunboat on which he was a passenger, by his orders, threw fifteen shot or shell at or into Camp Holt. No reply was elicited, and HOLLINS—retired. Evidently, the Commodore is hard to suit. He "peppered well" the National vessels at the mouth of the Mississippi, but when they replied he—retired; and now he has repeated the same performance, because the cannon at Cairo would take no notice of his foolish vagaries. We very much fear that HOLLINS' well-established reputation as a braggart is endangered, and that history will yet hand him down to posterity as a retiring hero.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY, No. 15 TENTH-STREET.—We call attention to the fact that the choice collection of Works of Art now on exhibition, under the auspices of the Artists' Fund Society, will close on the 18th inst. Many of the paintings are from private galleries, and kindly lent by their owners to the Society, and this may be the only opportunity the public will have for many years to look at them. The Fund pictures will be sold on the 21st, at 7½ P. M.

RETURN OF CHILDREN FROM THE KELLER TROUPE.

The Cruelties to which they have been Subjected.

Most of our readers will remember the famous Keller troupe, whose beautiful tableaux, in which beautiful women and attractive children were displayed in most voluptuous semi-nudity, were at one time the great attractions in the principal theatres of the United States. Every one went to see their thrilling "Battle of the Amazons;" and their "Shower of Gold," and "Bower of Flora," were pronounced triumphs of scenic art; and where the religious feeling of the community was not strong, their tableau of the "Crucifixion," in which Mr. KELLER appeared as *Christ*, met with unbounded applause. Something has just come to light, which, if as true as it appears to be, will create the very general impression that the opposite would have been a far more appropriate character for Mr. KELLER than the one he was so much admired in, and, instead of the joyous bower of Flora, in which the lovely members of his troupe appeared, their real situation had decidedly more of the infernal in its associations. Lights and shadows, we all know, are often in most painful contrast on the stage, the real and mimic lives of those who tread it are often, all know, painfully different, but revelations of atrocities like those of which we have heard in this case have but seldom to be made.

From the statements of the sufferers and their friends we learn that about two years since, Mr. LOUIS KELLER engaged here seventeen children, of from 10 to 14 years of age, all but one or two of whom were girls, to travel with him and appear in his various tableaux for a term of one year.

The year expired, another year had well nigh passed away, during all of which time the parents had heard nothing of their absent children, except a rumor which reached them, near the end of the second year, that the children were suffering the most cruel usage. They then applied to Mayor WOOD to use his endeavors through our Consul at Havana to have the children returned. The effort was made, and by the last Havana steamer, the *Columbia*, six of the children were brought back to New-York, and the following letter was received by the Mayor from the United States Consul at Havana:

CONSULATE-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, Dec. 6, 1861.

SIR: I have to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 12th of October last, and to state in answer that after having had Mr. LOUIS KELLER before a court of justice several times, and a good deal of trouble in other ways, I succeeded in compelling him to place under my charge the children,

Jane and Elizabeth Cooper,
Lucilla Babcock,
Eliza and Elizabeth Brown,
Julia and George Gallot.

CHARLOTTE HOLMES was sent by KELLER, together with three other children named JENKINS, by the steamer *Baltimore* to Baltimore on the 30th ult.

JULIA and GEORGE GALLOT returned to KELLER of their own accord. Julia is not in a condition to go to a cold climate, as will appear by the inclosed documents, one of which is a letter from the children to their mother, and the other a Doctor's certificate, showing her state of health. I have a letter from LOUIS KELLER, in which he binds himself to take them to New-York without fail in May next. He is now going to Yucatan, as he can do nothing at present in this Island, with the remainder of his company.

From all appearances, Mr. KELLER is entirely destitute of means. All his effects have been siezed by his creditors, and he is utterly unable to pay for the passage of the children to New-York. I do not think that he is indebted to them for wages; on the contrary, his supplies in clothing, shoes and other expenses, payable by themselves under contract, seem to have far exceeded the wages earned. I have to pay a considerable amount for their board during the last night or nine days, and have requested Captain ADAMS, of the steamship *Columbia*, to take the two sisters COOPER, two sisters BROWN, LUCILLE BABCOCK and JANE MURRAY on to New-York to-day; the passage-money will have to be paid him when arrangements can be made for the requisite funds. I beg of you to see that the two sisters BROWN (whose parents reside in Boston) are taken care of until they are sent for. I have, on this day, written to Mr. PHILO S. SHELTON to whom their mother was recommended by Mr. AMOS A. LAWRENCE, of Boston, and who wrote me in behalf of these two children. The mother, LUCILLE BABCOCK, wrote to have her child delivered to SIMON CAMACHO, Esq., the Consul for Venezuela in New-York. I am, Sir, respectfully, your obed't serv't,

R. W. SHUFELDT, Consul-General.

To Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of New-York.

The mother and sister of JULIA GALLOT state that the letter purporting to come from her and her brother is not in their handwriting, and bears internal evidences of having been written by some other person. JANE COOPER, one of the returned girls, states that JULIA was in good health at the time they left, and expressed her joy at the prospect of returning to her mother.

JANE COOPER says that the children were repeatedly cruelly beaten by KELLER, sometimes with a heavy cane, and even whipped with a cowhide. That at Trinidad, LUCILLE BABCOCK was whipped with a rawhide by Mr. KELLER until her back was lacerated and covered with blood, and then *washed with salt and vinegar*. Frequently in a moment of passion KELLER would knock the children down with his fist. At one place JULIA GALLOT was so severely ill that she was unable to rise from her bed, and KELLER forced one of his men to carry her from her bed to the theatre, swearing that "she should appear if she died the next minute." Three nights this was repeated, until the poor child was unable to stand alone when placed in the tableaux, then she was allowed to remain in bed.

The probability of Mr. KELLER'S going to Yucatan is considered very small by the girls who have returned, as they say his troupe is very small, his wardrobes poor, and his liabilities very great.

The facts the children relate here were prevented from sooner being made public by excessive care being taken to prevent any communication between them and their parents or friends.

It is extremely unlikely that KELLER will ever meet with the punishment he richly deserves, if the stories are true.

CASE OF THE MATRICIDE McGILL.

The Medical Authorities Pronounce Him Insane.

The District Attorney has caused a medical examination to be held in the case of THOMAS A. MCGILL, who killed his mother, on Sunday last, by throwing her out of the fifth-story window of a house in the First-avenue. The medical gentlemen appointed to perform this duty were Dr. MOSES H. RANSEY and Dr. BENJAMIN OGDEN. They made their report yesterday to Mr. WATERBURY, the District Attorney. They state that MCGILL is at present insane—in fact, a maniac of the most dangerous description. That from his statements and appearance they conclude that his insanity is either *mania recurrens*—a form in which the paroxysms of violence and lucid intervals again and again succeed each other—or an attack of acute mania, or the result of a debauch. A knowledge of his previous history would afford the means of determining the precise form. They further say that the public safety seems to require some form of legal action to prevent his immediate discharge from an asylum. If placed in an asylum under an ordinary commitment for insanity, he would, at any time, be discharged at the request of his friends. If the form of insanity be paroxysmal, whenever a lucid interval occurred, it would be the duty of the Superintendent to discharge him, even if no application were made. On the patients of an ordinary asylum, the reception of a homicide produces an injurious effect, and the rooms of such a building are not properly constructed for the safe-keeping of such a patient. Acting on these facts, they say the State should make special provisions for the detention of criminal lunatics.

The unfortunate man was born in Ireland, and has been 13 years in this country. For about three years he was cashier in the employ of LE BOUTELLIER, dry-goods merchant, in Canal-street, and afterwards employed by TROW, in canvassing for the City Directory. More recently he peddled books on his own account. For the past year, up to last Sunday, he has been in the employ of WM. J. MILLER, in Maiden-lane. Many of his delusions are of the most profane and obscene character, and all of them absurd to the last degree. He is yet confined in the City Prison, but it is designed to remove him immediately to a lunatic asylum.

A DARING OUTRAGE.

A Sea Captain Brutally Beaten and Afterwards Robbed in Fourteenth-Street.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Capt. PETER MILLER was attacked in Fourteenth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, by three young men, named JAMES WOOD, JOHN FERGUSON and EDWARD GIVEN. He was knocked down, and very severely beaten about the head and face. His lower jaw was horribly lacerated, and he was otherwise wounded to such an extent as to render him unable to leave his bed. The injuries, however, are not believed to be of a dangerous character. After the ruffians had beaten him until he was helpless, they proceeded to rifle his pockets. They took a gold hunting-case watch, valued at $100, also his pocket-book. The latter contained very little money, but was filled with valuable papers, such as promissory notes, manifests, &c. As soon as the Captain was able to walk, after the thieves had left him, he made his way to Mr. GILLESPIE'S saloon, on the corner of Tenth-avenue and Fourteenth-street. The blood was streaming from his face and head, his clothes were torn and covered with blood. Mr. GILLESPIE did what he could for his relief. The wounded man related the story of his being waylaid and robbed, and described the parties as well as he could to Mr. G., who immediately said that he knew them—that they had been into his place that evening. He proposed to Capt. MILLER to set out at once in pursuit of them, which he accordingly did. They were known to frequent a place in the vicinity of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street, and when Mr. G. arrived there, he spied the three men standing on the corner.

Mr. GILLESPIE immediately procured the services of Officer SMITH, of the Twentieth Precinct, and the whole party were soon taken into custody. Just as the officer seized them, WOOD was seen to take a watch from his pocket and throw it upon the ground. The watch proved to be the one taken from Capt. MILLER. The pocket-book was not recovered.

Yesterday the accused were all taken before Justice QUACKENBUSH, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, where, after a preliminary examination, they were committed in default of $2,000 bail. Capt. MILLER'S ship was lying at the foot of Twenty-third-street, North River, and he was on his way to it when the assault was made.

THE GERMAN REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Interesting Proceedings—Satisfactory Reports, &c.

The German Republican Central Committee met last evening at its headquarters, the Steuben House, the President, Mr. ANDREAS WILLMANN, in the Chair, and Messrs. H. RICHARD and STEINHEIMER, the regular Secretaries, officiating.

After organization, when the minutes of the last meeting had been read and approved, Mr. E. REMACK made an interesting report of the proceedings of the Committee of Arrangements during the late Mayoralty campaign, and congratulated the Committee at large upon the zeal and efficiency manifested by the German Republicans in their support of Mr. OPDYKE. The statement of Mr. REMACK indicated a perfect organization of the Germans in every ward, and proved that their vote had told, by thousands, in favor of the Republican and Union candidate. It was received with great acclamation, and unanimously adopted by the Committee.

On motion of Mr. HENRY RICHARD, it was resolved to issue a call for the election of delegates to the Committee in 1862.

A vote of thanks to Dr. NAUMANN, Treasurer of the German General Opdyke Committee, for his faithful and efficient services as such, during the campaign, was passed amid much applause, and on motion of Mr. REMACK, a Committee, consisting of the mover and Messrs. DR. BRUGMANN, H. RICHARD, A. ERBE, and WM. M. WERMERSKIRCH, was appointed to prepare and engross an address, setting forth the high appreciation entertained by the Central Republican Committee of the valuable services of its Chairman, Mr. ANDREAS WILLMANN.

Several eloquent, though brief, speeches were made in furtherance of the National cause, and great satisfaction was evinced at the course pursued by portions of the American Press, in fairly, candidly and correctly reproducing the sentiments and determination of the citizens of German birth in the present crisis of this country's history.

Board of Canvassers.

COMPLETION OF THE CANVASS—OPDYKE'S MAJORITY OVER GUNTHER SIX HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN, AND TWELVE HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN OVER WOOD.

The Board of City Canvassers met yesterday and completed their work, with the exception of sundry minor corrections, and the formal declaration of the result. The following table shows the official vote for Mayor.

VOTE FOR MAYOR AS FAR AS CANVASSED.

	OFFICIAL.			ASSOCIATED PRESS		
	Opdyke.	Gunther.	Wood.	Opdyke.	Gunther.	Wood.
1st Ward	409	505	584	404	504	584
2d Ward	211	96	112	211	94	112
3d Ward	165	138	201	165	135	201
4th Ward	261	871	1039	261	872	1038
5th Ward	799	675	599	799	646	600
6th Ward	255	1717	860	261	1695	860
7th Ward	1018	1060	1639	1020	1056	1639
8th Ward	1082	1227	1011	1081	1387	1010
9th Ward	2407	1336	1071	2402	1387	1030
10th Ward	867	1097	656	860	1101	653
11th Ward	1349	2152	1918	1346	2079	1916
12th Ward	822	1456	547	818	1441	566
13th Ward	994	1038	1052	991	1036	1045
14th Ward	378	832	1350	378	831	1347
15th Ward	1525	562	635	1522	560	633
16th Ward	2145	851	1282	2146	849	1238
17th Ward	2035	2521	2019	2058	2510	2042
18th Ward	1940	1253	1760	1835	1245	1752
19th Ward	1161	1235	1531	1157	1234	1526
20th Ward	2085	1649	1607	2078	1637	1603
21st Ward	2031	1060	1283	2024	1079	1281
22d Ward	1451	1316	1411	1451	1372	1405
Totals	25,380	24,767	24,167	25,258	24,839	24,040

This makes OPDYKE'S majority over GUNTHER 613, and over WOOD 1,213. GUNTHER'S majority over WOOD is 600.

The official count of OPDYKE'S majority over GUNTHER, varies but six votes from the announcement of the result in the TIMES the morning after the election.

The Ten-Drinking at the Old Ladies' Home.

THEIR VIEWS OF THE REBELLION.

The annual tea-drinkings and donation visits which mark this season of the year as an episode of pleasure in the quiet routine life of the aged and infirm in their various institutions, have already commenced.

Even among such unobtrusive charities as these, is the venom of disunion felt, and although their condition is prosperous, it is not so comparatively; for instance, last year brought to the fund of the Graham Institute in Brooklyn—which has just passed through this favorite epoch—the sum of one thousand dollars while this year, although hosts of friends remembered them with good wishes, flanked with substantial comforts for their physical recuperation, a decided falling off was experienced. Their institution is entirely out of debt now, and they are beginning to accumulate a fund which, in a few years, will prevent any further necessity for a demand upon its friends. There are at present forty-eight aged women here, the most youthful being far on the shady side of sixty.

Another of these social gatherings took place last night at the "Old Lady's Home of the Methodist Church." It numbers fifty inmates, and was thrown open to hundreds of visitors who came laden with gifts, gold, &c., &c.

The donations were mainly provisions for the table, and came in parcels and boxes labeled for the kitchen department. Although so great a throng was in attendance, the building had no appearance of being crowded, so admirably is it adapted to the purposes of convenient habitation for extreme old age, and for the enjoyment of every member when such an affair as this takes place.

The audience for the religious services—which were conducted by Rev. Drs. CRAWFORD and LINDSLAY—were distributed along the circular corridors which run from top to bottom of the building, and when this grand space was filled with sounds of eloquent prayer and old-fashioned Methodist hymns, the scene was very impressive.

This model institution occupies three lots of ground upon Forty-second-street, and will be free of debt in a short time, as but ten thousand dollars are due upon it. This the generous patrons will not allow to remain long a burden to its operations.

Jersey City.

DEATH FROM STARVATION AND EXPOSURE.—The inquest on the body of a man whose name is supposed to be BENJAMIN J. BURTON, who was found lying insensible on the pier foot of Morris-street, Jersey City, and died two days afterwards at the Almshouse hospital, was held yesterday by Coroner GAFFNEY. The Coroner had previously telegraphed to some relatives of deceased at Trenton to know what disposition he should make of the body, and received a reply from two nieces that he would have to do what he thought best, as deceased had no claims upon them. The jury rendered a verdict of death from disease of the heart and exposure.

LECTURE.—Rev. Father MOONEY, late Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, will lecture, on Sunday evening, at Irving Hall, corner of Irving-place and Fifteenth-street. Subject: "God and the Sinner."

Medical Lectures to Ladies—By Mrs. E. K. ROBERTS, (a practicing Physician,) every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at her residence, No. 79 West 38th-st., commencing always at 2 o'clock. Mrs. ROBERTS devotes her practice specially to all diseases of women, and furnishes to her patients all necessary medicines and remedies. Ample accommodations at her house for chronic patients and ladies during confinement. Personal consultations *free*; advice by letter, $1.

A Splendid Assortment of Gents' Wool and Silk Undergarments for Winter wear, Army, Navy and Traveling Shirts, Knit Wool Jackets, as also a complete variety of fine Shirts, Collars, Hosiery, Gloves, Scarfs, Ties, etc., at retail by SILLECK & CO., corner Fulton and William sts.

Aquaria, for Holiday Presents, at No. 480 Broadway, near Broome-st.; a great variety of patterns on hand; also, a large assortment of fish, plants, &c., at wholesale and retail. DAVIS & GREENWOOD, No. 480 Broadway.

Undergarments for Men, Women and Children at McLAUGHLIN'S old stand, corner of Greenwich and Murray sts. Winter Gloves, Army Shirts, &c. T. McLAUGHLIN, Agent.

At Half Price.

COATS, OVERCOATS, PANTS, and VESTS, From the stock of three broken wholesale houses, At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-st., bet. Gold and Cliff.

At Retail,
Wholesale stock of WATCHES and MUSICAL BOXES.
This latter article is one of the best FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
They play from 1 to 24 different tunes, and cost from $2 to $250. M. J. PAILLARD, Importer, No. 21 Maiden-lane, (up stairs,) New-York.

The Best Books for Holiday Presents.—Beautifully bound ENGLISH BIBLES, UNITED STATES EPISCOPAL PRAYER BOOKS, CHURCH SERVICES, &c., in endless variety of size and price. PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS in elegant styles. EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE, No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Fancy Boxes, for Holiday Presents, of the LATEST IMPORTATION and in GREAT VARIETY, at war prices, filled with fine and pure candies, at SNOW'S GREAT CONFECTIONERY, No. 623 Broadway.

Root's New Rooms.—"What a lovely place," say the ladies, while having "Cartes de Visites, Photographs and Daguerreotypes" taken, at No. 179 5th av. and No. 949 Broadway.

Winter Style, or Festival Hat for 1862, is this day offered for inspection and sale by ESPENSCHEID, manufacturer of Gents' Hats, No. 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

GRAHAM—LANFEAR.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, at Zion Church, by Right Rev. Horatio Southgate, D.D., OSILVIE BLAIR GRAHAM, Esq., of Belfast, Ireland, to SOPHIA S. OSDEN, daughter of Ambrose Lanfear, Esq., of New-Orleans.

ROE—CHAMBERLAIN.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 12, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Floy, ALBERT S. ROE to RHUAMY A. CHAMBERLAIN, eldest daughter of John C. Chamberlain, all of this City.

AUTES—BALDWIN.—On Wednesday, Dec. 11, by Rev. Alexander McLean, of Fairfield, Conn., Mr. CHARLES H. AUTES, of Chicago, Ill., and Miss JULIET A. BALDWIN, of this City.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

HINMAN—CLARK.—On Tuesday, Dec. 10, at the house of the bride's brother, Joshua Barnum, Esq., by Rev. Dr. Krebs, WILLIAM K. HINMAN to FANNIE B. CLARK.

KNEVALS—HOTCHKISS.—In New-Haven, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Mr. Drown, SHERMAN W. KNEVALS, of New-York, to ANNA DE W., daughter of Russell Hotchkiss, Esq., of New-Haven.

BLOW—WEED.—In Darien, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 11, by Rev. E. Booth, MEADE R. BLOW, Esq., of New-York, to Miss CORNELIA L., only daughter of H. A. Weed, Esq., and grand-daughter of Nathaniel Weed, Esq.

DIED.

BECK.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 11, at the house of her sister, Harriet Babbidge, SARAH L., widow of Folker J. Beck.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, from St. Peter's Church, 20th-st., near 9th-av.

FROST.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 12, PHEBE P., wife of David Frost, aged 42 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, Wm. T. Bolles, also the members of the 30th-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Monday, at 9 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

WHITE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 8, at the residence of J. R. Smith, No. 85 East 18th-st., of scarlet fever, HELLEN P., daughter of James L. and Rachael E. White.

SMITH.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 9, at the residence of her parents, No. 85 East 18th-st., of scarlet fever, EMILY, daughter of James R. and Georgie Smith.

HARDY.—In this City, on Friday, Dec. 16, PHEBE AYMAR, youngest daughter of Horatio M. and Phebe A. Hardy, and grand-daughter of Mrs. Anna Hardy.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 519 3d-av.

CHURCH.—On Friday, Dec. 13, EUGENE, youngest son of John S. and Maria T. Church, aged 11 years.

His remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

CHURCHILL.—On Wednesday, Dec. 11, Mrs DANIEL CHURCHILL, formerly of Stockbridge, Mass., aged 83 years.

NELSON.—On Friday, Dec. 13, of congestion of the liver, HENRY A. NELSON, in the 58th year of his age.

BERLITZ.—In Yorkville, on Thursday, Dec. 12, after a short illness, LOUISE, only child of Stephen H. and Emma E. Berlitt, and grandchild of Edward Weir, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, 92d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Sunday, 15th inst., at 9½ o'clock.

BEARD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 13, of malignant scarlet fever, LIZZIE M., daughter of S. M. and Lucy M. Beard, aged 8 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, Bedford-av., corner of Morton-st., this day, (Saturday,) 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to the Evergreens Cemetery for interment.

MASTERTON.—In Eastchester, on Thursday, Dec. 12, CAROLINE JENKINS, daughter of Robert M. and Avis L. Masterton, in the 5th year of her age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) 14th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M. Train leaves the Harlem Railroad Depôt, corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av., at 10½ o'clock A. M., for Bronxville, returning at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HUNTER.—In Rye, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, Capt. HARRY DONALD HUNTER, U. S. R. S., in the 58th year of his age.

Funeral services at Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday, 15th inst., at 3½ o'clock.

COES.—In Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 12, SAMUEL B. COES, aged 41 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 250 Mulberry-st., Newark, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Bound Brook, N. J.

☞ Boston and Portland papers please copy.

BLANEY.—In Guelph, C. W., on Sunday, Dec. 1, at the residence of his brother-in-law, N. Higinbotham, Esq., of liver complaint, Mr. GEORGE BLANEY, of this City, in the 40th year of his age.

CORN.—At Belmont, near Fordham, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 11, ELIZABETH DUMBRECK, the beloved wife of A. M. Corn, in the 48th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at Grace Church, West Farms.

☞ Edinburgh papers please copy.

HUNT.—In Cornwall, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 11, of consumption, HENRY CLAY HUNT, son of Simon B. and Azuba C. Hunt, aged 17 years, 8 months and 22 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., on Sunday, the 15th inst., at 12½ o'clock, or immediately after morning services.

AIMS.—In Frederick, Md., on Monday, Dec. 9, Sergeant FRANCIS GODINE AIMS, of Company D, Ninth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., eldest son of Louisa and the late John P. Aims, aged 20 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Ninth Regiment, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, No. 156 East Houston-st., and at 2½ o'clock from Allen-st. M. E. Church, between Delancey and Rivington sts., on Sunday, the 15th inst.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 643.—Dec. 13, 1861.
75, 21, 77, 50, 62, 35, 4, 3, 74, 26, 73, 29, 63.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 644.—Dec. 13, 1861.
67, 1, 69, 2, 23, 46, 1, 51, 21, 24, 15, 7.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—CONDUCTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT.—In drawings of Nov. 30, 1861, No. 13,388 drew $150,000; No. 10,381 drew $50,000 No. 15,392 drew $25,000; No. 2,445 drew $11,000; being the four capital prizes. Prizes cashed and information furnished by TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall-st.

EXTRAORDINARY HOLIDAY SALE.

379 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WHITE-ST.

An Importer's blockaded stock of Men's Furnishing Goods and Linen Handkerchiefs is now offered to the public at retail, at prices which will convince everybody that we are anxious to sell.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
of every variety, in plain, hemstiched and embroidered for men, women and children, from 3 cents to $3 each.

Elegant embroidered Handkerchiefs, for presents, at half price. Handkerchiefs, in elegant boquet boxes, the secret spring of which unfolds the centre rose, which contains a motto—a real novelty.

NECK TIES.
5,000 dozen elegant Ties, at 5, 15 and 25 cents.

GENTS' SCARFS
In new and elegant designs, at 50c., 75c. and $1. The same as are sold by all retailers at $1 50.

LINEN COLLARS.
The very best 4-ply collars, at 10 cents each.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY.
Ladies' and Gents' fine Beaver Gloves, at 50 cents.

UNDERSHIRTS
And Drawers, Supenders, Traveling-shirts, etc., etc.
Everything marked in plain figures. Open evenings.
A GREAT CHANCE FOR DEALERS.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway,
HAVE NOW READY
THEIR HOLIDAY LIST
OF
ILLUSTRATED BOOKS,
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARTES DE VISITE.
Among the Gift Books are:
MORAL EMBLEMS.
WIT AND HUMOR OF THE POETS.
SHAKESPEARE. Cowden Clarke's Edition.
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.

A complete Catalogue sent to any address on application.

CARPETING.—ONE PRICE CARPET ESTABLISHMENT. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery. No urging to buy. Carpet buyers are invited to examine the extensive assortment of English, velvet, Brussels, extra superfine ingrain carpets, rugs, mats, matting, oil cloths, carpet sweepers and druggets, at remarkably low prices.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe *via* Southampton and Hamburg, per the United States steamer *Bavaria*, and for Ireland *via* Queenstown, per the *City of Baltimore*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the fifth day of December, 1861, at 10½ A. M. WM. B. TAYLOR, P. M.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"A CAREFUL PERUSAL HAS CONVINCED US THAT IT IS A GREAT BOOK, IN INCIDENT, PLOT, DESCRIPTION AND CHARACTERIZATION, AND THAT IT IS WORTHY TO BE READ BY EVERYBODY WHO READS EVERYTHING WRITTEN BY SUCH AUTHORS AS DICKENS, THACKERAY AND BULWER.

* * * * * * *

IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE FOR US, IN A SHORT NOTICE LIKE THIS, TO GIVE THE SLIGHTEST INDICATION OF THE WEALTH OF LIFE AND CHARACTER THE AUTHOR HAS INCLUDED IN HIS PRESENT MASTERPIECE. IT IS SUFFICIENT TO SAY, THAT THE BEST, BRIGHTEST AND DEEPEST QUALITIES OF HIS GENIUS ARE IN THIS WORK, AND THAT HE HAS WRITTEN NOTHING WHICH WILL BE SO SURE TO GIVE HIM A PROMINENT POSITION AMONG ENGLISH NOVELISTS AS THIS 'CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH.'"

Thus one of the first American critics speaks, in the Boston *Transcript*,

of

CHARLES READE'S GREAT NOVEL,

THE CLOISTER AND THE HEARTH.

which is having such an enormous sale throughout the length and breadth of the land.

CARLETON, Publisher, (late Rudd & Carleton,) NEW-YORK.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY,
A NEW VOLUME,
Commences with the Number for
JANUARY, 1862.

The January number, containing sixteen extra pages, commences the Ninth Volume of this Magazine. It presents the following striking list of articles and authors:

A New BIGLOW PAPER, by JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, entitled "Birdofredum Sawin, Esq., to Mr. Hosea Biglow."

METHODS OF STUDY IN NATURAL HISTORY, the first of Prof. AGASSIZ'S articles.

OLD AGE, by RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

PILGRIMAGE TO OLD BOSTON, by NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A STRENGTH SEEKER, by DR. GEORGE B. WINDSHIP, whose gymnastic exploits and feats of strength have made him celebrated throughout the country. In this article he gives a most graphic account of his system of physical training, and a minute description of the various steps of his progress.

FREMONT'S HUNDRED DAYS IN MISSOURI, by WILLIAM DORSHEIMER, late Military Secretary to Gen. Fremont, and Major upon his Staff. This admirable paper gives much new information, never before given to the country, upon the doings and plans of Gen. Fremont in Missouri.

LOVE AND SKATES, the opening portion of a new story, by the late Maj. THEODORE WINTHROP, author of "Cecil Dreeme."

JAMES FENIMORE COOPER, a critical and personal account of our great American Novelist, by GEORGE S. HILLARD.

AGNES OF SORRENTO, the fine Italian Romance, by Mrs. H. B. STOWE.

A STORY OF TO-DAY, by the author of "Life in the Iron Mills." A graphic picture of American Life.

JEFFERSON AND SLAVERY, by Prof. A. D. WHITE, of the University of Michigan. An eloquent exposition of Jefferson's opinions against Slavery.

LIGHT LITERATURE, by DAVID A. WASSON, author of "Rest and Motion."

PER TENEBRAS, LUMINA, a Poem.

THE TRUE HEROINE, a Poem.

REVIEWS AND LITERARY NOTICES.

THE ATLANTIC FOR 1862.

The NINTH VOLUME commences with the number for JANUARY, 1862.

No words are needed respecting the past of this Magazine. Its conductors have the most gratifying assurances of public approval, both in its largely increased circulation, and in the testimony from all quarters as to its excellence. They are, however, desirous of giving to it a still higher character and an increased popularity, during the year 1862; and, with that view, they have provided features of extraordinary interest.

Prof. LOUIS AGASSIZ, of Harvard University, will contribute a series of articles upon THE STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY and kindred topics. He will have an article in every number during the year.

Early in the year will be commenced a new ROMANCE by NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, the author of "The Scarlet Letter," "The Marble Faun," etc.

Articles upon topics of national interest will appear frequently from the pen of JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

A series of Tales will be contributed, during the year, by the author of "Life in the Iron Mills," and "A Story of To-Day," which, in point of genius and power, have taken a place beside the most prominent works of fiction of the present day.

The COUNTRY PARSON will continue his highly popular contributions.

STORIES by Miss HARRIET PRESCOTT, BAYARD TAYLOR, and other popular writers will shortly appear.

The leading writers of America, in prose and poetry, and several English authors of note, contribute regularly to the *Atlantic*. Among them may be named the following:

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.	CHARLES E. NORTON.
HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.	GEORGE S. HILLARD.
RALPH WALDO EMERSON.	HENRY GILES.
NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.	Rev. WALTER MITCHELL.
C. C. HAZEWELL.	Mrs. H. B. STOWE.
F. W. HIGGINSON.	HARRIET MARTINEAU.
AUTHOR of "Life in the Iron Mills," and "Story of To-Day."	CHARLES READE.
	"THE COUNTRY PARSON."
OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.	ROSE TERRY.
JOHN G. WHITTIER.	HARRIET E. PRESCOTT.
E. P. WHIPPLE.	Rev. ROBERT T. S. LOWELL.
BAYARD TAYLOR.	J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

TERMS—Three Dollars per annum, or Twenty-five Cents a number. Upon the receipt of the subscription price, the publishers will mail the work to any part of the United States, prepaid. Subscriptions may begin with either the first or any subsequent number.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.
BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL.

THE ELECTIC MAGAZINE.
FOR JANUARY, 1862,
Is ready Dec. 12.

It is embellished with
TWO SPLENDID PLATES.
1. BATTLE OF BUNKER'S HILL, with a letter-press description from the pen of
HON. EDWARD EVERETT.
2. THE WIFE OF BUNYAN BEFORE LORD MANSFIELD'S COURT.

The number is filled with a rich table of contents, both instructive and entertaining.

The artistic embellishments, and the literary treasures, are exceedingly attractive.

A WORD ABOUT ITS CHARACTER.

1. The ECLECTIC, as a monthly magazine, of 144 pages, double columns, has no superior in literary merit or artistic embellishments.
2. Its letter-press is made up of the choicest articles, selected with great care from seven British Quarterlies and nine British Monthlies. It aims to give the cream of all.
3. The ECLECTIC, in one year, equals in printed matter any three entire British Quarterlies. The price of them is $7. The price of the ECLECTIC, for an equal amount of reading, and far more select, is only $5, while the prints in the ECLECTIC are alone worth $5 more.
4. The variety, richness, and affluence of the ECLECTIC articles in all the departments of literature and popular science, stamp it as the best magazine published. So the Press and eminent men say, in all parts of the land.
5. Every number of the ECLECTIC is splendidly embellished with one or more portraits or prints.
6. Now is a good time to subscribe for 1862.
7. Estimating truly the amount of artistic riches and literary treasures in the ECLECTIC, it is the cheapest and best magazine published.
8. A splendid plate of a Battle Scene is already engraved for the February number.
9. The club price is $4, where four or more copies are taken to one address. Circulars will be sent if desired.
10. Send your orders without delay. You will be pleased and satisfied. A word to parents is enough.

Each new subscriber to the work, or any person who sends a new name with the pay in advance, will be entitled to a choice of beautiful premium prints, worth $2 50 each. No intelligent family, no young lady or young gentleman, should be without the gems of art and the treasures of literature to be found in the ECLECTIC.

TERMS:

The ECLECTIC is issued on the 1st of every month. Each number contains 144 large octavo pages, on fine paper, neatly stitched, in green covers, with one or more beautiful Steel Portraits. The twelve numbers comprise three volumes of 600 pages each, with titles, indexes and embellishments. Price, FIVE DOLLARS. The post age is only three cents a number, prepaid at the office of delivery. The January number for 50 cents; any other for 42 cents—sent in postage stamps.

W. H. BIDWELL,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.

THE STANDARD GIFT BOOK,
IN NEW STYLES, AND AT REDUCED PRICES.
JUST PUBLISHED
By C. SCRIBNER, No. 124 Grand-st., New-York.,
In morocco, full gilt, $6 50.
In half morocco, smooth gilt top, $6.
The most superb book of the season, and at a lower price than ever offered before.

FOLK-SONGS!
A BOOK OF GOLDEN POEMS, MADE FOR THE POPULAR HEART.
WITH UPWARD OF SIXTY ORIGINAL ILLUSTRATION

LAW REPORTS.

The Requirements of Law Respecting Verbal Bequests.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Clerke, Ingraham and Leonard.

Westerlo vs. *Delbitt*.—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday. It will be remembered that the question to be determined was whether or not a certain certificate of deposit had been duly delivered to the plaintiff as a bequest, by one Mrs. Clinton, immediately before the death of the latter, and whether, if so delivered, the mere delivery was a sufficient transfer of the certificate to enable the plaintiff to collect in her own name and of her own right.

The language of the deceased in making the bequest was the following, she having first requested the plaintiff to hand her a parcel from a closet, containing certain money and the certificate in question: "Nellie, I give this to you; this is for yourself; no one knows of it, and I do not wish to tell of it." While using this language, deceased counted over the money, and opened and observed the certificate. The plaintiff was afterwards requested to place the parcel where she found it. No further reference was made to the certificate than that above stated.

The opinion of the Court held that this language, and the delivery, were not sufficient to establish the fact that the deceased intended to give the plaintiff the certificate. The law required all verbal bequests to be positive and unequivocal. Such was not the case in this instance, and the judgment below, in favor of the plaintiff, should be reversed.

Justice LEONARD dissented, holding that the certificate was legally vested in the plaintiff by the bequest, and that the delivery was a sufficient transfer, and that the language clearly indicated the intention of the deceased to give the contents of the parcel to the plaintiff. The plaintiff could collect the certificate, and in his opinion, the judgment should be affirmed.

Charitable Uses—Mere Efforts to Defeat Legacies to Charitable Institutions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Chauncey Rose, Executor, &c., vs. *Henry Rose, The American Colonization Society, and the Rose Beneficent Association.*—The will of John Rose founded the "Rose Beneficent Association," and left one half of the residuary estate of the testator to the Colonization Society.

The next of kin contested the will, but it was admitted to probate. They have now taken the matter to this Court, contending that the bequests are not valid, and that the property should belong to them; and that the Societies in question are disqualified by law.

Upon the trial, counsel for the Beneficent Association estimated the number of juvenile delinquents in this City at 40,000 souls. Of these, 10,000 are thought to be pilferers, 10,000 vagrants, and 20,000 poor and homeless. These the Association claim to be, so far as it can, protecting. The case is still pending.

A. W. Bradford, for plaintiff; W. M. Evarts and Mr. Bryan, for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge MCCUNN, Samuel Murray, a colored seaman, 31 years of age, born in Pennsylvania, was tried and convicted of an assault with intent to kill his paramour, Julia Wilson, of No. 58 Leonard-street. State Prison 5 years.

Albert Green, 38 years, native of England, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, in stealing cloth valued at $60 from Wm. Sulzbacher & Co., No. 21 Warren-street. Remanded for sentence.

Thomas Scanlon, 21 years, native of Ireland, pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, upon an indictment for highway robbery, and was remanded for sentence.

Philip Smith, 22 years, born in New-York, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was remanded for sentence.

Albert Uhl, a German, was placed on trial for the murder of William Lee, a bar-tender in a liquor shop at the corner of Morris and West streets, on the 5th of August last. It appears that the prisoner, with two or three others, went into the above store and had a drink, after which a dispute arose as to who should pay for it. The bar-tender, thinking there was a design to swindle him out of the drinks, came round the counter and struck one of the party with a club. A general row ensued, during which the prisoner discharged a pistol at the bar-tender, just as he was about striking him with a pitcher, and the ball entered his head, causing death in a few hours. The trial had not concluded at the hour of adjournment, and will be resumed this morning.

In Part II, before Recorder HOFFMAN, Thomas Rey. golds, an Irishman, 23 years of age, was placed on trial for the murder of Frederick Weese, a German, by stabbing him in the neck, in the yard of No. 414 Eighth-avenue, on the evening of the 23d of August last. It appeared from the testimony that the prisoner had found a pocket-book, belonging to a female friend of deceased, which he refused to give up; and that on the evening of the murder, the parties were in the yard of the premises above mentioned, and while wrangling about the subject of giving up the pocket-book, the prisoner suddenly seized a knife lying on a barrel and plunged it into the neck of deceased, inflicting a wound from which he died in a short time.

The defence attempted to prove the partial insanity of the prisoner, resulting from the combined effects of a too free use of liquor and the loss of an arm, which prisoner had sustained a short time previous to the commission of the homicide. The trial occupied the entire day, and resulted in a verdict of murder in the second degree. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The jury, in the case of Dr. Moses Lowenberg, tried on Thursday for the murder of Samuel Hoffman, returned a verdict of murder in the first degree

Legal Notice.

SUPREME COURT.

The Clerk of the General and Special Terms of this Court, request that counsel will furnish them with the title of all cases settled or otherwise disposed of now, upon the calendar on or before the 21st inst.

Cases marked "off for the term," cases not reached on the present calendar and cases reserved, will be placed on the new calendar without further notice.

There will be a second branch of the Special Term held in the Hall of the Board of Supervisors on Monday next, for the purpose of trying the case of David Colden Murray, Receiver, &c., against Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Justice INGRAHAM will hold the Court.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Allen.

Plunkett vs. *Steele, et al.*—Judgment for defendants on demurrer.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Campbell vs. *Bowen*.—Motion granted, with $10 costs

Devlin vs. *Beavins*.—Motion to strike out reply granted; $10 costs.

A Curious Case.

A BRITISH SUBJECT KIDNAPPING SLAVES.

The Rolla correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, tells a curious story about the doings of a man claiming to be a British subject. The following communication, sent in response to a letter making inquiries regarding the circumstances, gives the particulars of the affair:

HEADQUARTERS KANSAS RANGERS, CAMP DONOR, ROLLA, Mo., Tuesday, Nov. 12.

Col. G. M. Dodge, Commanding Post, Rolla, Mo.:

DEAR SIR: In reply to the communication of Second Lieut. A. T. SEAT, Missouri Volunteers, this day sent you, and referred to me for reply, I have this to say: Whilst on my return from the Current River, twelve miles below Salem, I found a family of negroes, and a yellow man, who was double handcuffed, with two chains fastened to his wrists. I immediately released the negro. Upon inquiry I found the negroes were destined for the rebel market in Arkansas. An hour afterward, one JOAB WHEELAN came and claimed the negroes as his property. He also claimed to be a subject of Great Britain, and entitled to protection as such. I informed him that I would take measures to have his case properly stated to the British Government, and would send Queen VICTORIA the handcuffs if he desired. He showed me a certificate, purporting to be from the British Consul at St. Louis, which bore unmistakable evidence of fraud on the face of it. He then dodged the idea of being a British subject, and claimed protection as a citizen of the United States, and showed me a pass from Maj. MCKINSTRY, of St. Louis, allowing himself and slaves to go to Dent County, Mo. I informed him that he had passed through Dent County, and consequently the pass was worthless. He then frankly acknowledged that he was on his way to Arkansas, and offered inducements to me to let him pass; said his slaves were attached to him. I told him that if his slaves desired to remain with him I should not force them away, but had determined to let them go with us if they chose to do so. I then told the negro boy he might hitch up the mule team and take all who wished to go—all coming. The pass I was reading, when an alarm was given, originating from the shooting of COOK, when, with my whole command, I hurried to the spot, forgetting all about the pass, and find I have it here. The wearing apparel was returned from Dr. HYER'S. That WHEELAN is a regular negro trader, a Secessionist, and has committed even forgery in his operations, I think I am able to prove. That he violated Major MCKINSTRY'S pass, and thus forfeited all protection under it, he admitted himself. I did not, however, as charged by Lieut. SEAT, of the Missouri Volunteers, "confiscate the negroes," but gave them liberty to do as they pleased. Negroes, mules and wagons all came along, and as all are regarded as property, I confess I am at a loss to determine whether the mules brought off the negroes or they the mules—but incline to the opinion that the mules are the responsible parties, and that Lieut. SEAT should immediately call on them to deliver up the negroes. I also have a *love for constitutional liberty*, but know of no Constitutional provision which requires me to turn blood-hound or slave-catcher for any one, more especially for a rebel and a forger.

Hoping this statement of *facts* may prove satisfactory, I am, Colonel, Your obedient servant,

S. M. WOOD, Captain,
Commanding Kansas Rangers.

The correspondent adds:

"An investigation of the case was ordered before Capt. CUMMINGS, of Company F, Fourth Iowa Volunteers, and Capt. WOOD was detailed to hunt testimony. He went to Steelville, Mo., and ascertained that Dr. WHEELAN had stated to persons that he was a resident of Madison County, Miss., and was on his way home with the negroes; that he was a Secessionist, and very much surprised that the slave owners about Steelville were not also Secessionists. He said he had got passes to take him by the Government troops at Rolla; then he was safe, and should go to Pocahontas, Ark. At St. Louis, Capt. WOOD learned that WHEELAN represented to SOTERA that he had a farm in Dent County, Mo., and wished to go to it; that in order to obtain McKINSTRY'S pass he was vouched for by B. M. LYNCH, the St. Louis negro-trader. The Captain ascertained that Dr. WHEELAN has no farm in Dent County, nor never had, nor has he ever resided there.

The question assumes rather a knotty aspect in a legal point of view. Capt. WOOD contends that the negroes were not fugitives. He also insists that he had no responsibility in the matter; that all he did was to leave it a "free fight" between WHEELAN and the negroes; that he now has no control over the negroes, nor nothing to do with them."

Obituary.

MR. GURDON GRANT, an esteemed citizen of Troy, died in that city a few days since. He was born in Stonington, Conn., in 1769, and when he went to Troy, fifty-five years ago, was glad to get employment as cook on board a sloop plying between that city and Waterford. Subsequently he became master of a sloop plying to New-York, and gradually worked his way into a large produce and shipping business, by which he accumulated a large fortune. He used his means liberally in advancing the interests of the charitable institutions in Troy.

Mr. Asa Lewis, formerly a member of the firm of Lewis & Sampson, booksellers, in Boston, died in Marlboro, Mass., on Dec. 6.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 27
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 28
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 30
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 4
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 4
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 5
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 7
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 7
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 11
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 12
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 14
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 18
John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 21
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1

FROM AMERICA.

North American	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 14
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 14
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 21
Anglo-Saxon	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 21
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 28
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 28
Australasian	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 1
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 4
Nova Scotian	Portland	Liverpool	Jan. 4
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 7
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, (Saturday,) at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at... 5 A. M., 1½ P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS.

At reduced prices.

FRENCH BEAVER CLOAKS,
HEAVY ESQUIMAUX BEAVER CLOAKS,
MOSCOW BEAVER CLOAKS AND WRAPPERS,
ELEGANT LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
PLUSH AND LIONSKIN CLOAKS, in a great variety.

All new styles, at retail, at reduced prices.

E. S. MILLS & CO.,
No. 413 Broadway, near Canal-st.

CLOAKS.

CLOSING SALE.

PRICES REDUCED.

At E. LAMBERT & CO.'S, No. 447 Broadway, may be found a large and desirable assortment of

LADIES' WINTER CLOAKS,

which must positively be sold within the next eighteen days.

ASSORTMENT UNEQUALED

of useful articles for

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

White China Tea-Sets, for Holiday Presents..... $3 75
Gold and Colored China Tea-Sets, for Holiday Presents..... 7 00
White Dinner-sets, for Holiday Presents..... 18 00
Cut Glass Decanters, for Holiday Presents—the pair. 2 50
Cut Glass Goblets, for Holiday Presents—the dozen.. 1 65

SILVER-PLATED ICE-PITCHERS,

$5 00 for Holiday Presents—largest size $8 00
$5 00 handsomely engraved $5 00
$5 $5 $5 $5

Silver-plated Casters, six cut bottles, for holiday gifts..... 4 50
Silver-plated Cake Baskets, for holiday gifts..... 4 50
Silver-plated Tea Sets, six pieces, for holiday gifts ..15 00

SILVER-PLATED COFFEE URNS,

$10. for holiday gifts, new patterns, 10 00
$10. beautifully chased, 10 00
$10, $10, $10, $10, $10,

Silver-plated Tea Spoons, the dozen..... 1 25
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen..... 3 75
Ivory-handled Dinner Knives, the dozen..... 4 50
Ivory-handled Tea Knives, the dozen..... 4 00

Also,

CHINA VASES, BISQUE FIGURES, PARIAN FIGURES, &c., &c.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

CLOAKS AT RETAIL.

WOODBRIDGE & KEHOE

Offer their stock of
WINTER CLOAKS AT RETAIL,
at the lowest wholesale prices.
No. 336 Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

R. H. MACY,

SELLS LADIES' DOLLAR KID GLOVES,
All colors and sizes, for 63 cents; free by mail, 69 cts.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.

No connection with any other store in the City.

CHOICE FURS. NO. 49 BROADWAY.

Opening at retail of an entirely new stock of Sable, Mink, and other choice furs, in the most desirable styles, much below usual prices. S. GOGE,
Practical Furrier

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—AS WE WERE the first to introduce the "Union Prize Stationery and Recipe Package and Envelope" to the public, and having gone to considerable expense in perfecting such arrangements as to give the best article for the least money, we have obtained

A COPYRIGHT

for our unequaled article according to law in such case provided. Therefore all

BASE IMITATORS

are cautioned against

INFRINGING ON OUR RIGHTS,

as they will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

RICKARDS & CO., No. 102 Nassau-st.

DIARIES FOR 1862—ALL SIZES AND styles, for sale by the publishers,

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Malden-lane.

FURNITURE.

ROBERT PATON,

Manufacturer of School Furniture, No. 24 Grove-st., between Bleecker and Bedford sts., New-York.

A COT-LOUNGE, CHAIR AND MATTRESS all in one piece; size when folded 4 by 6 inches square and two feet long; army trunks, camp-chests, camp-stools, &c. GURLEY & BRADY, No. 412 Broadway.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, &c., bought for ready money at No. 1216 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

COAL.

COAL.—PEACH ORCHARD, LEHIGH AND LOcust Mountain, warranted to be pure articles. Also, superior Liverpool Orrel and English house Cannel, of late importations—all at lowest market prices.

HENRY REEVE,
Corner Canal and Centre and corner Jane and West sts.

ARMY EXPRESS COMPANY,
No. 32 BROADWAY, N. Y.

FORTRESS MONROE, CAMP HAMILTON, NEWPORT'S NEWS, HATTERAS INLET, AND PORT ROYAL.

This Company have extended their lines to the above points, and established Agencies under Official sanction, and are prepared to forward merchandise, parcels and money with unequaled dispatch, and at greatly-reduced rates. DAVIS, BELDEN & CO., Managers.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—LADIES' TRAVELling and Shopping Bags, Jewel Cases, &c., &c.—A beautiful and useful article for presents. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

NEW LECTURE,
BY
REV. JOSEPH B. WAKELEY,
entitled
"WASHINGTON AND THE UNION,"
at the Cooper Institute,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 17,
commencing at 8 o'clock.

Tickets of admission, 25 cents.

REEVES E. SELMES,
Chairman of Lecture Committee.

HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, EAST 17TH-st., between 1st and 2d avs., north side, Dr. ABEL STEVENS, Pastor. Special Sabbath School services, SUNDAY, Dec. 15. Sermon in the morning on *Sabbath Schools*, by the Pastor. Addresses in the afternoon by C. C. NORTH, W. W. CORNELL, R. L. LOCKWOOD, R. G. PARDEE and G. P. DISSOSWAY, Esqs.; also, the distribution of rewards due at that date. In the evening addresses will be delivered by Rev. J. P. NEWMAN and Rev. Drs. TYNG and STEVENS. Seats free. Time for services, 10½ A. M., 2½ P. M., 7 P. M.

INDEPENDENT METHODISTS—41ST-ST., near 6th-av. Prof. MATTISON will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. A Conference of Pastors and Lay Delegates from other Independent Methodist Churches, opens in this Church on WEDNESDAY MORNING next. Preaching by ministers from abroad every evening next week except Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend these special services.

A PUBLIC UNION MEETING WILL BE held by the American Tract Society in the 4th-st. Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. Porter's,) Williamsburgh, on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 15, with special reference to the supplying the Army and Navy with religious reading.

A statement will be made by one of the Secretaries, and addresses may be expected from several pastors, and from Col. T. V. VAN BUREN, Paymaster-General of New-York. A collection will be taken.

THE CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH, NEAR the corner 14th-st. and 7th-av., will hold their Missionary Anniversary on TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 15th inst., through the services of the day; Rev. A. COOKMAN, Pastor, will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock. The Sabbath School exercises will be held at 2 o'clock, and will be addressed by distinguished speakers in the evening at 7 o'clock. Rev. Dr. DURBIN, Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON, and others, will address the congregation.

THE THIRD OF THE SERIES OF SERMONS on the *Peerless Mission of Jesus Christ*, will be preached in the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. NEWTON HESTON, who will also preach in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sunday School at 2 and 2 o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor Tuesday Evenings. Children's meeting every Thursday Evening.

WARREN-STREET M. E. CHURCH—between Court and Smith sts., South Brooklyn, Rev. JOHN S. MITCHELL, D. D., pastor. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER, Esq., will conclude the discussion of the subject: *Cause and Cure of Infidelity*, on SUNDAY next, at 10½ o'clock. A. M. Rev. JOSEPH HATWARD, the popular revivalist, will preach in the EVENING at 7 o'clock. The friends of the cause, and the public generally, are cordially invited. Seats free.

FORSYTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—FORMER pastors and members of this church are affectionately invited to its reunion services, appointed for Dec. 22, 1861. At 10½ o'clock A. M., sermon by Rev. J. B. WAKELEY; at 2½ P. M., a reunion love-feast; and at 7½ o'clock in the evening, sermon by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D.

PHILO SCOFIELD,
JOSEPH B. CRAWFORD,
JOHN MILEY, } Committee.

CITY TRACT MISSION.—THIRTY-FIFTH anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society, and the thirty-ninth of the Female Branch, will be held at the Presbyterian Church, Dr. Adams', Madison-square, next SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 15, when Rev. Robert R. Booth, Rev. Henry W. Weston, D. D., and Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D., will address the meeting. A collection, with subscriptions for the next year, will be received. Services at 7½ o'clock.

SABBATH SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY.—The forty-seventh anniversary of the Sabbath School connected with the Reformed Dutch Church at Greenwich, will be held in the Church corner of Bleecker and West 10th sts., on SABBATH EVENING, 15th inst. Services to commence at 7 o'clock. The Missionary offerings of the children, designed for the mission boat at Amoy, China, will be presented on that evening.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION (Protestant Episcopal) in East 14th-st., between 3d-av. and Irving-place. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Fourteen hundred free seats in this comfortable, well-arranged and easily accessible Church. A cordial welcome for all—"Rich and poor meet together—the Lord is the maker of them all."

MESSIAHS (FORMERLY ADVENT MISsion) Church, 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.—Rev. JAS. HEAGY, a young preacher of Morrisville, Penn., will speak TO-MORROW, (at the usual hours,) on the *Glorious Appearing and Reign of Jesus Christ*, now nigh at hand. Old members and strangers are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

HOW LONG HALT YE?—BEHOLD, I WILL send you Elijah the Prophet before the coming of the great and dreadful day of the Lord." That messenger will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Subject—*The Mission of Elias.*

HOW TO READ THE BIBLE.—REV. E. G. BROOKS will preach on this subject at the 26th-st. Universalist Church, between 6th and 7th avs., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Sermon in the Morning on *The Christian Sufferer*, suggested by the long and painful sickness of the late Minard S. Thresher.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY—No. 155 Worth-st.—The regular Children's service is held EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. To those who wish to see the children of the Five Points, this is a most convenient opportunity. "The sight is a good sermon." Strangers and friends are cordially invited.

A LECTURE WILL BE GIVEN BY FATHER MOONEY, Chaplain of the Sixty-ninth, before the Catholic Library Association, at Irving Hall, corner of 15th-st. and Irving-place, on next SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1861, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*God and the Sinner.* Tickets 25 cents.

A COURSE OF SABBATH EVENING DISCOURSES upon *Sceptical Objections to Religion* has been announced by Rev. Dr. NEWELL, to commence in his Church, corner of Grand and Allen sts., on SUNDAY EVENING. First Subject—*No matter what a man believes, if he is sincere.*

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. HENRY D. NORTHROP will preach in the Park Tabernacle, on Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on SUNDAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

REV. S. REMINGTON WILL PREACH IN the Mount Olivet Baptist Church, corner Broadway and 47th-st., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, on *The Superlative Excellence of Christian Charity*, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock on *The Vision of the Holy Waters.* Seats free.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH—REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector. Services on SUNDAY, as usual, with the voice at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., and in the sign language at 3 P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN, recently ordained in this church, will preach in the morning, and Rev. F. C. EWER in the evening. Seats free.

SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY, BROOKlyn Chapel, Clinton, corner Congress-st. Service in the church TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) Dec. 15, at the usual hours. Preaching in the morning by the pastor, Rev. N. A. STAPLES. Vesper service in the evening, as usual.

REV. B. PETERS, WILLIAMSBURGH, WILL give a discourse on SUNDAY EVENING, by special request, illustrating and defending the *Faith of Universalists.* "Who hath ears to hear, let him hear." Church corner 4th and South 3d sts.

REV. MR. BIDDLE, OF NEWARK, WILL preach in the Universalist Mission Room, corner 3d-av. and 41st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and Rev. M. BALTON on the NEXT SUNDAY. Seats free. Sunday School at 2 o'clock.

CHRISTIAN CHAPEL, SEVENTEENTH-ST., near 6th-av. Services on LORD'S DAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the pastor, URBAN G. BREWER. Subject—Morning, *The Second Death*; evening, *The Nature of the Kingdom of Christ.*

MRS. CORA L. V. HATCH WILL SPEAK AT Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Subject—Morning—*The Philosopher's Stone.* Evening—*Slavery and its Manifest Destiny.*

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY—STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Services at 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. LAWRENCE H. MYLES, assistant Minister of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, will preach next SUNDAY EVENING.

THE NEW-YORK PRAYING BAND, under the direction of Brother ANDERSON, will conduct the services at the Bekalb-av. M. E. Church, SUNDAY, Dec. 15. The public are cordially invited to attend—all seats free.

THE NEW-YORK SUNDAY SCHOOL Teachers' Association will hold their regular monthly meeting in the South Baptist Church on 25th-st., near 8th-av., on MONDAY EVENING, the 16th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

AT THE LAIGHT-ST. BAPTIST CHURCH, St. John's Park, Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will commence, SABBATH MORNING, a series of Sermons upon the *Book of Esther*, and in the EVENING he will preach upon *David as a Warrior.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, Rector of St. John the Baptist's Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free.

SECOND UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, 11th-st. and 2d-av.—Rev. G. T. FLANDERS will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, a sermon on *Prayer*; and in the Evening, at 7½ o'clock, the third discourse on the *Problem of Evil.*

FREE MISSION CHURCH, CORNER MADIson and Gouverneur sts. under the care of Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH. Services at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7½ o'clock P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

WATCHMAN, WHAT OF THE NIGHT?—Rev. WILLIAM ALVIN BARTLETT, pastor, will preach from the above subject, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the Brooklyn Tabernacle. Services at 10½ and at 7½ P. M.

REV. JARED W. SCUDDER IS EXPECTED to preach in the Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

SPIRITUAL MEETINGS, LAMARTINE HALL.—Corner 29th-st. and 8th-av.—Every SUNDAY, at 10½, 3 and 7½ o'clock. Mr. NEWTON, Editor of the *Banner of Light*, will speak next SUNDAY EVENING.

WENDELL PHILLIPS WILL DELIVER a Discourse on *The War*, at the Cooper Institute, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 19. Tickets, 25 cents.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY IN THE GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—The Rev. J. P. DURBIN, D. D., will preach in the morning, at 10½ o'clock. Interesting Sabbath School exercises at 2½ o'clock P. M. Addresses will be delivered by the Rev. M. D. C. CRAWFORD and the Rev. Mr. BALDWIN, late Missionary to China. Evening Services to commence at 7½ o'clock: Addresses will be made by the Rev. Mr. BALDWIN, Rev. T. CARLTON, D. D., G. P. DISOSWAY, Esq., W. W. CORNELL, Esq., and the Rev. CHAS. E. HARRIS, Pastor.

GEO. STORRS, EDITOR OF THE BIBLE EXAMINER, will preach TO-MORROW, at the Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, to the Second Advent Church, who are looking for the immediate coming of Christ, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All lovers of Bible Truth are cordially invited to attend.

REV. THOS. L. HARRIS WILL CONTINUE his discourses on the *Supernatural* TO-MORROW MORNING, and on the *Beatitudes* in the EVENING, in the Chapel of the University, Washington-square. Services at the usual hours. Seats free.

JOHN-ST. FIRST M. E. CHURCH.—REV. WM. H. MILBURN, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW (morning and evening,) commencing at 10½ and 7½ o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

MRS. E. J. FRENCH WILL LECTURE IN Cooper Institute, (Room No. 20,) at 3 P. M. and 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, Dec. 15. Subjects to be chosen by the audience.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms moderate. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., No. 138 East-Broadway.

PANIC-MUSIC, 2 CENTS A PAGE.

Our whole stock of lithographed classical and modern music, the largest in America—over a million of works—retail below cost, at two cents a page. (25 cents' worth for 8 cents.) Songs, piano, organ, violin, flute, etc., music, all 2 cents page. A similar occasion never occurs again. Music sent to Institutes for inspection.

P. A. WUNDERMANN, No. 618 Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES.
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

STODART PIANOS.

GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.

A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons, and Alexandre Organs, are the finest instruments for parlors and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and Melodeons from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet Music, Music Books, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at war prices. A Pianist in attendance will try new music.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT, BEAUTIFULLY finished, fine toned piano-forte, Boston make, in perfect order. Cost $235, but in consequence of the war will sell it for $125, including a $6 stool and cover. Can be examined by addressing J. W., PARKER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6½ octave, $180 to $300.

J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

AS MUSIC TEACHER.—WANTED A SITUAtion by a young lady as music teacher in some school or seminary; has had experience and gives satisfaction; good references given. Address M. E. R., care of B. F. Otterson, Granville, N. Y., stating terms.

100 NEW PIANO-FORTES OF OUR OWN make to hire, and the rent applied to the purchase. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERack, Columbia County, N. Y.—Jan. 3. Winter term opens. Special advantages. Military drill under an experienced officer. Classical instruction given by a Yale graduate. Two gentlemen professors in piano music; Madam Stephani instructs in vocalization; native teacher instructs in French. $120 a year pays board and tuition in common English; $200 a year pays the whole bill, including all extras.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT AT GOLDSMITH'S COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 335 Broadway, or at No. 6 4th-av., in ten lessons of one hour each. Young men must apply in vain for situations in New-York offices if they are not good penmen. Indeed, for whatever position they apply, the handwriting is first noticed. Terms reduced for this month.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on THURSDAY, Jan. 2, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in one department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—AN EXperienced teacher, with a beautiful and healthy location near the City, has two vacancies, ages from 9 to 14 preferred. Terms reasonable. Address A. B., Box No. 1,618 New-York Post-office.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 14th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES AN engagement as teacher, in a school or family, either in city or country. She has had experience in teaching and is capable of instructing in the English branches and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing, and she is a good mathematician; she would be willing to teach for about two hours a day in return for her board, or for a longer period for a moderate salary. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address C P. T., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A NEW-ENGLAND LADY, who has had experience in teaching, desires a situation in a private family; is well qualified to teach English, Latin and French languages, and drawing; the best of references given. Address H. C. D., Groton Post-office, Mass.

A LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT, either in a school or family, to teach English, French and music; or as housekeeper, or companion, or copyist; salary moderate; high references. Address, or apply, E. O. H., Room No. 7, No. 64 Nassau-st., New-York.

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY, COMPETENT to instruct in English, French and music, wishes an engagement as visiting or resident governess; unexceptionable references given and required. Address W. H. S., Box No. 198 Post-office, New-York.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY, MUCH experienced in teaching, is open to an engagement as visiting governess in a first-class family. Highest reference given. Address No. 236 West 28th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WANTED, A GENTLEman of respectability, with a cash capital of from $2,000 to $3,000, to join the advertiser, with an equal capital, in establishing a business in Washington City for the sale of merchandises, for which there is a good demand at a profit of from 70 to 100 per cent. The highest references given and required. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 4,063 Post-office, New-

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,
Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

ADJUSTMENT OF CLAIMS ON THE GOVERNMENT.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,
Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office,
where claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

CONTRACTORS' BILLS

For Army and Navy supplies collected cheaply and expeditiously, or purchased on favorable terms, by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall-st., New-York

PROPOSALS FOR $250,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until FRIDAY, Dec. 20, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars ($250,000) of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the laws of 1860, and as amended by chapter 181 of the laws of 1861, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor, Oct. 4, 1861, for increasing the supply of Croton Water, &c.

The said stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter-yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the first day of November, 1885.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within six days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the date of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.
ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 19, 1861.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, TREASURY OFFICE, HARTFORD, Nov. 20, 1861.

SALE OF STATE STOCKS.—SEALED PROPOSALS for the purchase of $1,200,000 of the Bonds of the State of Connecticut, will be received at the Office of the Treasurer in Hartford, until the 20th day of December, at noon, when said proposals will be opened in the presence of such bidders as may choose to attend, and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders.

The proposals must be accompanied with certificates of deposit or certified checks on solvent Banks in the States of Connecticut or Massachusetts or the City of New-York of 5 per cent. of the amount subscribed to be held as security for the faithful fulfillment of the bid, and returned to the owners on their order.

It is provided that no bid shall be accepted at less than the par value of the bonds, and full payment, in funds current in New-York and Boston, will be required within 20 days after notice of acceptance.

The bonds are denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, are dated July 1, 1861, and payable at the Treasurer's Office, in twenty years from date, or at any time after the expiration of 10 years, at the pleasure of the General Assembly, with 6 per cent. coupons attached, payable at the same place in January and July of each year.

This issue completes the $2,200,000 authorized by Act of the General Assembly at their May Session, and as the State has no public debt, would be met in full by a tax of less than one per cent. on the Grand List of the State.
EZRA DEAN, State Treasurer.
HARTFORD, Nov. 21, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD FOURTH MORTGAGE.—Holders of Trustees Certificates for Fourth Mortgage Coupons in arrear are notified that on and after the 16th inst., payment will be made at the office of the Receiver, at the foot of Duane-st., of the Coupons of April and October, 1859, for which certificates have been issued (with interest from May 1, 1861, to Dec. 16, 1861,) out of the balance in the Trustees' hands from assessments, and out of the net earnings of the road applicable to that purpose, under the order of the Supreme Court—Dec. 13, 1861.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY, } Trustees.
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS, }

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.
CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.
Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.
We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.
RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF THE ASSENTING CREDITORS OF THE LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE R. R. Co., No. 29 William-st.

HOLDERS OF LAND GRANT, AND OF 2d Mortgage Eastern Division, Bonds, not deposited with the Trustees, under the agreement of Oct. 3, 1861, before the 21st of December, 1861, are hereby notified that they will be required to pay in cash an assessment on all bonds presented to us, for the benefit of that agreement, after that date, for the purpose of paying expenses incurred by delay and litigation. By order of the Trustees.
Dec. 9, 1861. N. A. COWDREY, Sec.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of Ten (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the Company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.
By order,
WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.
THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Tenders for the sale of $75,000 Second Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company will be received up to the 16th of December inst. by the undersigned Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the extinguishment of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company. Tenders may be made for the whole or any portion of this sum.
SAMUEL SLOAN,
EDWARD JONES,
J. B. JOHNSTON.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Rail Road Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at their office, on the 20th day of December, instant.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the afternoon of the 11th inst., and reopened on the morning of Saturday, the 21st inst.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable on and after the 20th of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 10th to the 20th inst., inclusive.
R. T. COMPTON, President.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1861.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, payable at the office, No. 66 Wall-st., on and after MONDAY, Dec. 2, 1861. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared an interest dividend of (4) four per cent., payable on demand.
R. W. BLEECKER,
Secretary.

TO TRUSTEES AND GUARDIANS.—$6,000 wanted on bond and mortgage on good productive property in Brooklyn. Interest payable quarterly and in advance. Apply to JOHN B. GARDINER, No. 141 Joralemon-st., corner of Court, or address Box No 94 Post-office.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF MILWAUKEE CITY Bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, may exchange the same for Second Preferred Stock of the Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien Railway Company, by applying to W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 59 and 60 Exchange-place.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by
RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

APPROVED BILLS FOR SUPPLIES FURNISHED the War and Navy Departments cashed by
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

INCOME BONDS BUFFALO STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY cashed by H. T. MORGAN & CO., William-st., at 98 cents.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 69 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (50th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.

Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; and DE WITT, No. 13 Frankfort-st.; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

For half a century this well-known remedy for Pulmonary Disorders has successfully stood the test of public approval, and their usefulness has been extended to every clime and country of the civilized world. They may be found alike on the gold-fields of Australia, the back-woods of America, in every important place in the East or West Indies, and the palace of Pekin. During this long period they have withstood the pretensions of numerous inferior rivals, and are now the acknowledged antidote for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c.

Prepared and sold in boxes and tins of various sizes, by THOMAS KEATING, No. 79 St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Retail by all Druggists, &c., in the world.

N. B.—To prevent spurious imitations, please to observe that the words "Keating's Cough Lozenges" are engraved on the Government stamp of each box, without which none are genuine.

Sold in New-York by Messrs. Hegeman & Co., Joseph Horsey & Co., Druggists; and Mr. Theodore Metcalfe, Druggist, Boston.

NERVOUS AND SPECIAL DISEASES, MARRIAGE, &c.

By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Ex-Professor of Special Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. Price $1. GODFREY, Bookseller, No. 831 Broadway, or of the author, at No. 658 Broadway.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by DR. A. RADWAY, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from
WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK."—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.*

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY Consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being fully cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

A PERFECT CURE IS GUARANTEED.—A radical cure is always effected by Dr. WARD, who cures, besides, in half the usual time and at half the charge his office for the protection and effectual treatment of those suffering under certain diseases, is at No. 12 Laight-st., where he continually attends, and will be found a friend and qualified physician to all applying.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1 per box.
Coughs, Colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., cured by Townsend's Sarsaparilla. Kennedy's Discovery. By 6 UION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

COUGHS! COUGHS! COUGHS!—"OH! dear! How can I cure this dreadful cough?" There is but one certain remedy. Send 25 cents (no stamps) for a box of my VEGETABLE COUGH PILLS. The cure is positive, permanent and effectual; if not, money returned. Address Dr. WHITWELL, New-York City.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., NEAR Broadway, continue to extract teeth under the *New Chemically Purified Chloroform*, with perfect success, *without pain or danger*. Superior sets inserted from $10 to $25, and warranted. Gold fillings from $1 to $3. Bone and amalgum, 50 cents. Refer to Drs. Wooster, Pond, Webb and Cilchrist, Rev. Drs. Ferris, Burchard and others.

COMMISSIONS WANTED BY A GENTLEman who will shortly sail for Valparaiso, Chili, with the object of introducing articles of genuine merit to the South American trade. Address W. H. SINCLAIR, No. 8 West Washington-place, New-York.

PROPOSALS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD, Dec. 6, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 6th day of January, 1862, for supplying the Light-house Establishment with seventy thousand gallons of the best quality, pure, Winter-strained Sperm Oil, to be divided into three lots, and to be delivered at the times undermentioned, alongside the Government supply-vessels, or at the warehouse or other place of deposit, to be designated by the inspecting Officer or other authorized agent of the Light-house Board, in strong, tight, well-made casks, suitable for shipping, in good order, of an average capacity, each of from eighty to one hundred gallons.

Either lot or all of them may be delivered at New-York, New-London, Sag Harbor, Boston, New-Bedford, Edgartown, or Nantucket, at the option of the bidders. The place of delivery must be distinctly stated in the bids, and will be embraced in the contracts.

The three lots will be delivered as follows, viz:

Lot No. 1, (23,000) twenty-three thousand gallons on the 1st day of April, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 2, (32,000) thirty-two thousand gallons on the 1st day of June, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

Lot No. 3, (15,000) fifteen thousand gallons on the 1st day of October, 1862, or as soon thereafter as the proper tests and gauging can be completed.

No part of the oil proposed for and to be embraced in the contracts under this advertisement will be accepted, received, or paid for, until it shall have been proved to the entire satisfaction of the person or persons charged with its examination, to be equal to the best sperm oil, of pure Winter strained or bagged sperm oil, free from mixture with other or inferior oils and adulterations, and that it will remain in a sufficiently fluid state for free burning in lamps at a temperature of 32° or lower of Fahrenheit's standard thermometer.

The usual means for determining the character and quality of the oil will be employed, viz: for specific gravity, by burning to determine the length of time the oil will burn in untrimmed capillary or jacket lamps, the amount of residuum in each lamp after it burns out, and, if necessary, any proper tests to arrive at correct conclusions that may be deemed necessary.

The casks must be gauged, under the direction and personal supervision of the inspecting officer, by a customhouse or other legally authorized sworn gauger, according to the United States standard, and must be marked and accepted before they are removed from the cellar or warehouse of the contractor.

Proposals will be received and considered for each lot separately, or for all of them, at the option of the bidder; but no bid will be considered for a less quantity than that specified as one lot, to be delivered at one time and place. Each bid must state explicitly the rate per gallon, in writing, the number of lot or lots bid for, and the time and place of delivery, conforming to this advertisement.

Bids submitted by different members of the same firm or copartnership will not be considered.

The Light-house Board, under the authority of the Department, reserves the right to reject any bid, although it may be the lowest, for other considerations than the price.

No bid will be considered for any other kind or description of oil than that specifically called for in this advertisement.

A bond, with security to the satisfaction of the Department, in a penalty equal to one-fifth of the amount of each contract made under these proposals, will be required of each contractor, conditioned for the faithful performance of the contract, to be executed within ten days after the acceptance of the bid.

Every offer must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, and known to the Department as such, or certified by a United States District Judge, Attorney, Navy Agent, or Collector of the Customs, to the effect that, if the bid or bids be accepted, the bidder or bidders will duly execute a contract in good faith, according to the provisions and terms of this advertisement, within ten days after acceptance; and that in case the said party or parties offering shall fail to enter into the contract as aforesaid, he or they guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said party or parties and the next lowest bidder. All bids must be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for oil for lighthouses," and then placed in another envelope, and directed, prepaid, to the Secretary of the Light-house Board, Washington City.

All bids will be opened, publicly, at the hour and on the day specified.

Payments will be made for the several lots of oil within thirty days after they shall have been received by the United States.

By order of the Light-house Board.
THORNTON A. JENKINS, Secretary.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby offer and agree to furnish and deliver at ——, agreeably to the provisions, and in conformity to the terms, of the advertisement of the ——, from the office of the Light-house Board. Should ——— offer or bid be accepted, ——— request to be informed at ———, and that the contract may be forwarded to ———, for signature and certificate. (Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guaranty that in case the foregoing ——, of ——, be accepted, ——— will, within ten days after the acceptance of said ———, execute a contract for the same, with good and sufficient sureties, to deliver the ——— of oil proposed, in conformity to the terms of the advertisement hereto appended, under which it was made. And in case the said ——— shall fail to enter into a contract as aforesaid, we guaranty to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——— and the next lowest bidder.
Witness: } Sureties.
(Place.)
(Date.)
I hereby certify, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named guarantors are good and sufficient. (Signature.)
(Place.)
(Date.)

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER OF GRAND AND ELM STS.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1861.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 14th day of December next, at 4 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools, for one year, commencing on the first of January, 1862. A list of the articles will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
JOHN DAVENPORT,
JAMES MACKEAN,
RICHARD WARREN,
JOHN O'KEEFE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
Committee on Supplies.

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE.—Philadelphia, Dec. 9, 1861.—Proposals are invited at this office, until the 20th instant, for Zouave Leggings of Russet Leather, of the usual material; and of Linen or Russia Sheeting; to be fifty inches high. Name of the Leggings to be sent with the proposals, stating prices. G. H. CROSMAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPH S. HAWKINS, DAVID LOGAN and CHARLES H. BUCKMASTER, plaintiffs, against —— COSBY and —— ANDERSON, copartners, under the firm of Cosby & Anderson, defendants. Summons. To the above-named defendants—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty-two cents, with interest from the 4th day of June, 1861, besides the costs of this action. Dated Dec. 6, 1861.
MAN & PARSONS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The said complaint was filed in the office of said Clerk on the 13th day of December, 1861.
MAN & PARSONS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
d14-law6wS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WM. H. BURROWES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, in the office of A. F. Mitchell, Esq., No. 52 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 21, 1861.
EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WM. McMURRAY,
GEORGE G. BYRON. } Executors.
au24-law6mS*

NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF Henry M. Burchard, Surrogate of the county of Oneida, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of CORNELIA BINGHAM, deceased, late of the town of Whitestown, in said county, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Amherst Wight, Jr., executor of said estate, at his office, No. 229 Broadway, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of January next. Dated, June 3, 1861.
AMHERST WIGHT, JR.,
Executor of the last will and test ment of Cornelia Bingham, deceased.
je8-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAY S. LEWIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of J. Francis Walton, No. 41 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 12, 1861.
EMILY F. LEWIS, Executrix.
s14-law6mS* EDWARD P. GILBERT, Executor.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the firm of COX & POWERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWIN COX will settle all outstanding business and sign the name of the firm in liquidation. EDWIN COX.
BATAVIA, N.Y. Dec. 7, 1861. JAS. E. POWERS.

The business formerly conducted under the firm of COX & POWERS, at 51 Main-st., Batavia, N.Y., will be continued by the undersigned on his own account.
BATAVIA, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1861. EDWIN COX.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Commissioners of Pilots, held this day, pilot G. G. MESSERVE was suspended, for intemperance, from performing the duties of pilot of the port of New-York by the way of Sandy Hook during the pleasure of the Board. All persons employing him as such will be subject to the penalties of the law. By order,
F. PERKINS, Secretary.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY S. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage..... 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage..... 60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook. NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie. EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec'r. 11.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, December 18.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, December 25.
AUSTRALASIAN, Cook, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 14
KANGAROO.....SATURDAY, Dec. 21
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Dec. 28
And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
First Cabin to London..... 80 | Steerage to London..... 33
First Cabin to Paris..... 85 | Steerage to Paris..... 36
First Cabin to Hamburg.. 85 | Steerage to Hamburg..... 36

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $100. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $35.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire-annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on
TUESDAY.....Jan. 7, 1862 | MONDAY.....March 3
TUESDAY.....Feb. 4, 1862 | SATURDAY.....March 29
Passage money to Nassau.....$40
Passage money to Havana.....60
All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Dec. 21, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 63 Broad-st.

U. S. PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 232 BROADway. Passports issued free of charge, on producing proofs made before him. J. B. NONES.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, an *entire success*.

They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Startling Report Brought from the Rebels by a Deserter.

Seventy-five Thousand Men Advancing Against the Union Lines.

An Attack to be Made at Three Points.

The First Military Execution in the Army of the Potomac.

A Member of The Lincoln Cavalry Shot for Desertion.

Gen. Wool's Policy in Reference to Escaped Slaves.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 13.

A REPORTED MOVEMENT OF THE REBELS.

A report was received here, to-day, to the effect that the rebels were advancing in force at three points. This intelligence was brought by a rebel deserter. He states that 75,000 were preparing with rations for four days to advance toward our lines, in three columns, from Centreville. Immediately on receipt of this news, large detachments were sent out toward Fairfax. They returned this evening, and report that nothing unusual was discovered. Other detachments will be sent out, with a view of ascertaining the truth of the report.

SCOUTING BEYOND LITTLE RIVER TURNPIKE.

Our scouts have been out a mile and a half beyond Little River Turnpike, and seen no enemy except foraging parties, scouting the country. It is thought that the rebel pickets come a quarter of a mile this side of Fairfax Court-house.

A VISIT TO MOUNT VERNON.

To-day Secretaries CHASE and CAMERON visited Mount Vernon, accompanied by a party of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were Commander DAHLGREEN, Senator HARRIS, HIRAM BARNEY, JOHN J. CISCO, JOHN A. STEVENS and others. The trip was made on gunboat *Mount Washington*, and it was the first visit which has been made to Mount Vernon by ony of the Cabinet since the breaking out of the war.

THE EXECUTION OF WM. H. JOHNSON.

At 3½ o'clock this afternoon private WM. H. JOHNSON, of the Lincoln Cavalry, was publicly shot near Fairfax Seminary, having been convicted of desertion, and sentenced to death as the penalty. JOHNSON was born in New-Orleans, but had been for some years a resident of New-York, having been employed as a clerk in a house in Cedar-street previous to the war. He enlisted on the 21st of August. Until the regiment reached Washington, JOHNSON conducted himself well, but subsequently he used various artifices to get out of camp, being averse to discipline and in every way annoying to his superior officers. As illustrating his unsoldier-like conduct, it is stated of him that he would leave the camp for three days at a time without leave, and come to Washington. He would obtain the countersign by taking his gun, going a short distance from camp, and stopping any person who might pass and demanding from him the countersign. Having obtained this, he could readily pass the guard at night.

The circumstances of his arrest were these: On the 4th day of December he deserted, and had got beyond our lines when he met a foraging party, under command of Col. TAYLOR, who inquired of him if he had seen any Yankees about. Supposing Col. TAYLOR's party to be rebels, he said that he was a deserter from the Yankees, and he stated that he could give them information of the position of a party of our troops, which they could capture. Seeing the mistake he had made, Col. TAYLOR go all the information he could, and then took him into custody and brought him to camp.

A Court-martial was at once convened. He was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be shot, and Gen. MCCLELLAN approved the sentence in a general order from which we make the following extract:

"The aforegoing proceedings of the Court-martial have been carefully examined by the Major-General commanding. The case is marked by every circumstance of aggravation. The accused is shown to have entertained for some time, without cause, the intention to desert. Nay, if he is to be believed, he enlisted with that intention. He left his camp on the 4th of December, 1861, passed our lines, and meeting with a small body of United States forces, whom he mistook for rebels, proceeded to give them all the information in his power, amongst which was a statement intended to facilitate an attack on an outlying picket belonging to the National army.

The proceedings, findings and sentence of the Court-martial are confirmed, and private WM. H. JOHNSTON, Company D, First Regiment New-York Volunteer Cavalry, will accordingly be shot to death with musketry, on Friday, the 13th December, 1861, at such hour and place as the Division Commander may designate. By command of

Major-Gen. McCLELLAN.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Gen. FRANKLIN fixed to-day for the execution, and the whole division was drawn up to witness the execution. The following order was issued by Gen. FRANKLIN, in reference to the execution:

The order of the procession will be as follows:
1. Provost-Marshals.
2. Music of the First New-York Volunteer Cavalry.
3. Firing Party.
4. Coffin, borne by four men.
5. Prisoner and Chaplain.
6. Escort, one company of cavalry, by Col. McREYNOLDS, New-York Volunteer Cavalry.

When the procession shall have reached the right of the division, the front battalion shall face to the rare, and the procession will pass between the lines of the battalions around to the left of the division. It will halt and form, faced to the northward, on the fourth side of the square. During its passage the bands of the regiments which it passes shall in succession play funeral marches, and after its passage each regiment in the front line will in succession face to the front.

As the procession passed the utmost solemnity prevailed. The doomed man was seated in a wagon, and by his side was a Catholic priest, who was giving to him the last ministration of religion. He held open a prayer-book before the prisoner, who, with his head bowed down, was attentively reciting a prayer.

When he had arrived at the place of execution he alighted from the wagon and seated himself on the coffin. Twelve men, detailed to execute the sentence, took their position about six paces in front. He addressed a few words to them, stating that as fellow-soldiers he hoped they would forgive him for having committed the offence he had, and for this that they would not do as he had done. A few parting words were given to his spiritual adviser, Capt. BOYD, and three or four other officers. After which, he prepared himself to have the sentence executed. He was seated on his coffin when the word was given to fire. Eight balls pierced various parts of his body, but as he only showed a slight tremor, the reserve was ordered to fire, and four other shots were fired, one of which entered his eye and another his mouth, and he fell back dead.

His body was then put in his coffin, and was conveyed to this city for interment.

The effect of this execution will probably be salutary in enforcing a stricter discipline. The leniency heretofore shown by the commanding General to men convicted of military offences, of which the penalty is death, has not been appreciated, and the instances of sleeping on post and desertion have not diminished, and the aggravated circumstances conected with JOHNSON's case demanded that an example be made of him, or else allow the troops to suppose tha immunity had been given to desertion.

THE DISPOSAL OF NEGROES AT FORTRESS MONROE.

Some weeks since the following orders were issued by Gen. WOOL in regard to the "contrabands" who had accumulated at Fortress Monroe. They provide, as will be seen, for setting them to work, on regular wages, which are low, but sufficient for their own support and that of the women and children, and others who cannot work, among them. I am told that besides paying their own way, they have accumulated a fund of over $3,000, under the operation of this system:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT VIRGINIA,
FORT MONROE, Oct. 14, 1861.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 72.—All colored persons called contrabands, employed as servants by officers and others residing within Fort Monroe, or outside of the Fort at Camp Hamilton and Camp Butler will be furnished with their subsistence and at *least eight dollars per month* for males, and four dollars per month for females, by the officers or others thus employing them.

So much of the above-named sums, as may be necessary to furnish clothing to be decided by the Chief Quartermaster of the Department,—will be applied to that purpose, and the remainder will be paid into his hands to *create a fund for the support of those contrabands who are unable to work for their own support.*

All able-bodied colored persons who are under the protection of the troops of this Department, and who are not employed as servants, *will be immediately put to work* in either the Engineers' or Quartermasters' Department.

By command of Major-Gen. WOOL.
(Signed,) WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA,
FORT MONROE, Nov. 1, 1861.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 34.—The following pay and allowances will constitute the valuation of the labor of the Contrabands at work in the Engineer, Ordnance, Quartermaster, Commissary and Medical Departments at this post, to be paid as hereinafter mentioned:

Class 1st.—Negro men over eighteen years of age, and able bodied, ten dollars per month, one ration and the necessary amount of clothing.

Class 2d.—Negro boys from 12 to 18 years of age, and sickly and infirm negro men, five dollars per month, one ration and the necessary amount of clothing.

The Quartermaster will furnish all the clothing. The Departments employing these men will furnish the subsistence specified above, and as an incentive to good behavior (to be withheld at the direction of the chiefs of the Department respectively,) each individual of the first class will receive $2 per month, and each individual of the second class, $1 per month, for their own use. The remainder of the money valuation of their labor will be turned over to the Quartermaster, who will deduct from it the cost of the clothing issued to them; *the balance will constitute a fund* to be expended by the Quartermaster under the direction of the commanding officer of the Department of Virginia for the support of the women and children, and those that are unable to work.

For any unusual amount of labor performed they may receive extra pay, varying in amount from fifty cents to one dollar, this to be paid by the Departments employing them, to the men themselves, and to be for their own use.

Should any man be prevented from working, on account of sickness, for six consecutive days, or ten days in any one month, one-half of the money value will be paid. For being prevented from laboring for a longer period than ten days in any one month all pay and allowances cease.

By command of Major-Gen. WOOL.
(Signed) WM. D. WHIPPLE,
Assistant Adjutant-General.

STOPPING CONTRABAND GOODS.

Knowing that the Patuxent River boat has been constantly carrying large quantities of contraband goods and passengers, the Provost-Marshal authorities of Baltimore and Washington determined to make a thorough examination of all goods and passengers traveling on that line. Accordingly, a few days ago, they detailed a number of officers for that purpose. One young lady was discovered to have on a skirt weighing thirty-two pounds. On examination it was found to contain the finest quality and variety of color of sewing silk. A brother of the young lady, ten years of age, had concealed under his clothes six pounds of quinine. A large variety of other contraband goods was also found. The skirt is now in the possession of the State Department, and is an object of great curiosity.

THE FIGHT AT BELMONT—RECENT DISCLOSURES.

It has been ascertained that before the battle of Belmont, Mo., Commodore FOOTE, of the Mississippi flotilla, had an interview with Gen. GRANT at Cairo, in which he told Gen. GRANT that in case of an attack on Belmont he would come down with the gunboat *Benton*, with which he could destroy any boat that should attempt to cross from Columbus with rebel reinforcements. Gen. GRANT acknowledged the importance of the suggestions and acquiesced in the plan, and he stated to Commodore FOOTE, on his leaving for St. Louis, that in case he should make an attack he would at once telegraph him to come on and coöperate. When at St. Louis, Commodore FOOTE heard of Gen. GRANT's attack, and the bloody battle which followed, owing to the reinforcements sent over from Columbus. Subsequently he reproached Gen. GRANT for having violated a promise made to him as a commander n a coördinate branch of the service. Gen. GRANT expressed his regret, but stated that he had entirely forgotten the conversation.

THE CASE OF COMMANDER SCOTT.

The Secretary of the Navy has taken up the evidence in the case of Commander SCOTT, who was tried by Court-martial for quitting his post without leave. The Court found him guilty of the charges preferred, and recommend that he be relieved from duty for six months, with reduced pay.

THE CASE OF COMMANDER POOR.

In the case of Commander POOR, who was acquitted by the Court-martial on the charge of permitting the rebel steamer *Sumter* to escape, the Secretary of the Navy has addressed a letter to that officer, informing him that he does not approve of the finding of the Court; but as there is no authority for the Secretary to institute another Court, he is compelled to let it pass.

COL. KERRIGAN'S CASE.

The Court-martial in the case of Col. KERRIGAN have adjourned till Monday, previous to which the room was cleared at the instance of the Judge Advocate, who said that he had an important communication to submit. Its contents were not, therefore, publicly made known.

THE ACTION OF THE SUTLERS.

At the meeting of sutlers last night, a Committee of seven was appointed, three of whom were sutler merchants, JAMES S. GIBBONS, Chairman, for the purpose of obtaining signatures of army officers in opposition to Senator WILSON's bill for abolishing sutlers to the volunteer forces. Resolutions were passed, disavowing all connection with the alleged attempts to bribe Congress with money obtained from sutlers.

A CARRIAGE-WAY OVER THE AQUEDUCT.

The water will, in a few days, be let out of the canal at the Georgetown Aqueduct, which is to be planked and used as a carriage-way. This will increase the facilities for communication with the Virginia shore.

COL. MEAGHER AND THE OFFICERS OF THE IRISH BRIGADE.

A delegation of the officers of the regiments comprising the Irish Brigade have waited on the President, and presented a petition, signed by every officer, requesting the appointment of Col. THOS. FRANCIS MEAGHER as Brigadier-General.

EQUALIZING THE REGIMENTS.

Orders will soon be issued equalizing the number of men in all the regiments of the several corps.

THE VIRGINIA OYSTER TRADE.

CHARLES J. RACY, of Staten Island, is here attempting to induce Congress to authorize citizens of Northern States to enter any of the rivers and bays of Virginia, and take oysters therefrom; and to provide for protecting those engaged in this business.

LETTERS FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Twenty thousand letters are received daily at the Washington Post-office from New-York City.

THE CLAIMS AGAINST NEW-GRANADA.

Judge UPHAM, who has had under consideration the question submitted to him as umpire as to the liability of New-Granada under the treaty, will render his decision to-morrow. It is understood to favor the liability of New-Granada for the claims held by our citizens. As soon as the decision is made known, the Commission will at once proceed to make their awards.

IMPORTANT FROM MISSOURI.

The Commerce of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers Placed under Military Control—Price still at Osceola—Another Important Order from Gen. Halleck. &c.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 13.

In order to suppress entirely and prevent any aid, assistance to or communication with any person or persons, directly or indirectly, disloyal or in arms against the National Government, the commerce of the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers have been placed under military control and surveillance, and no boat will be permitted to take freight or passengers, or be allowed a clearance, except those authorized and commissioned by proper military authority. All owners, officers and employes of boats will be required to take a strong oath of allegiance and any owners or officers committing any act contrary to the above expressed object of this order will cause the immediate forfeiture of their boat and cargo to the Federal Government, and such owners or officers will be subject to all the penalties prescribed by the Articles of War for giving aid to the enemy.

Late news from Gen. PRICE places him still at Osceola with from 10,000 to 15,000 men, intending in a few days to move northward. He has 53 cannon and 2,500 new tents lately received from the South. His men are all well clothed and well armed.

Gen. SLACK's Division has crossed the Osage River, and another division was crossing on Friday last.

DEPARTMENT OF THE WEST.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 12.

The following general order will be issued tomorrow morning:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI,
ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12, 1861.

The suffering families driven by the rebels from southwest Missouri, which have already arrived here, have been supplied by voluntary contributions made by Union men. Others are on their way, to arrive in a few days. These must be supplied by charity, from men known to be hostile to the Union. A list will be prepared of the persons. All persons of this class who do not voluntarily furnish their quota, a contribution will be levied on them of $10,000 in clothing, provisions and quarters, or money in lieu thereof. This levy will be made upon the following classes of persons, in proportion to their guilt and property of each individual:

First—Those in arms with the enemy who have property in this city.

Second—Those who have furnished pecuniary or other aid to the enemy, or to persons in the enemy's service.

Third.—Those who have verbally, in writing or by fabrication, given encouragement to the insurgents and rebels.

Brig.-Gen. CURTIS, B. G. FARRAR, Provost Marshal, and CHAS. BORG, Assessor of St. Louis County, will constitute the Board of Assessors for levying the aforementioned contributions.

As soon as any part of this contribution has been assessed, the Provost Marshal-General will notify the parties assessed, their agents or representatives, stating the amount, provisions, clothing or quarters, and the money value thereof required of each, and if not furnished within the time specified in such notice, he will issue an execution, and sufficient property will be taken and sold at public auction to satisfy the assessment with the cost, and a penalty of 25 per cent. additional. If any person on whom the assessment shall be made, shall file with the Provost Marshal General, affidavit that he is a loyal citizen and has been true to his allegiance to the United States, he will be allowed one week to furnish evidence to the Board to vindicate his character, and if, at the end of that time, he shall not be able to satisfy the Board of his loyalty, the assessment shall be increased ten per cent., and the levy immediately made. Supplies so collected will be expended for the object designated under the direction of the Provost Marshal General, and by the State Sanitary Commission, where money will be received instead of supplies. It will be expended for them as required, and any money not so expended will be turned over to the Sanitary Commission for the benefit of sick soldiers; and any one who shall resist or attempt to resist the execution of these orders will be immediately arrested, and imprisoned, and will be tried by the Military Commissioner. (Signed.)

Major-Gen. HALLECK,
JOHN C. KELTON.

GEN. HALLECK'S PROGRAMME.

A Sedalia correspondent of the Burlington (Mo.) *Hawk-Eye* has it, from "reliable authority," that Gen. HALLECK will soon make a move in the right direction. He says it has been ascertained to a certainty that PRICE is at Osceola, on the Osage, and is so situated that he will be compelled to fight:

"The whole division of this Department will move upon him from five different points at the same time. HUNTER, with his division from the West, to prevent a possibility of his going into Kansas, and thus prevent his devastating that State, or escaping in that direction. Gens. WYMAN and ASBOTH, from Rolla, will proceed by way of Springfield or Bolivar, to prevent his retreating South.

Gen. POPE, from Syracuse, will go by way of Warsaw, and Gen. STEELE's Division from Sedalia. These different divisions will constitute a force of about 50,000 men, with about 4,000 cavalry and two or three powerful batteries. With this programme well executed, it will be a miracle if he should escape. As to numbers—the two armies will probably be about equally matched.

THE BRITISH GUNBOAT LANDRAIL.

Her Arrival at this Port—The Alleged Insult to the British Flag no Insult at all.

We copied yesterday from the Halifax *Reporter* an extravagant statement of an insult said to have been offered to the British flag, in the case of the British gunboat *Landrail*. It was stated that she was stopped by an American corvette firing a shot across her bows.

The *Landrail* arrived at this port yesterday, and denied the whole statement. Her commander, THOMAS H. MARTIN, says that the only transaction out of which such a report could have grown, was the fact that he met the United States ship *San Jacinto* in the Gulf of Florida,—which fired a *blank* shot to leward and hailed the *Landrail*, which had no flag flying at the time. The Commander of the *San Jacinto* courteously explained the object of the summons, which was perfectly proper,—saying that he was seeking the privateer *Sumter*.

Commander MARTIN did not regard the summons of the *San Jacinto* as in the slightest degree insulting or improper, and disavows very emphatically the sentiments imputed to him by the Halifax paper.

THE SEIZDRE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

REPORT OF LIEUT. FAIRFAX.

UNITED STATES STEAMER SAN JACINTO,
At Sea, Nov. 12.

SIR: At 12:20 P. M. on the 8th inst., I repaired alongside of the British mail packet in an armed cutter, accompanied by Mr. HOUSTON, second-assistant engineer, and Mr. GRACE, the boatswain. I went on board the *Trent* alone, leaving the two officers in the boat, with orders to await until it became necesary to show some force. I was shown up by the first officer to the quarterdeck, where I met the Captain, and informed him who I was, asking to see his passenger list. He declined letting me see it. I then told him that I had information of Mr. MASON, Mr. SLIDELL, Mr. EUSTIS and Mr. MCFARLAND having taken their passage at Havana in the packet to St. THOMAS, and would satisfy myself whether they were on board before allowing his steamer to proceed. Mr. SLIDELL, evidently hearing his name mentioned, came up to me and asked if I wanted to see him. Mr. MASON soon joined us, and then Mr. EUSTIS and Mr. MCFARLAND, when I made known the object of my visit. The Captain of the *Trent* opposed anything like a search of his vessel, nor would he consent to show papers or passenger list. The four gentlemen above mentioned protested also against my arresting and sending them to the United States steamer near by. There was considerable noise among the passengers just about that time, and then I led Mr. HOUSTON and Mr. GRACE to repair on board, with some six or eight men, all armed. After several unsuccessful efforts to persuade Mr. MASON and Mr. SLIDELL to go with me peaceably, I called to Mr. HOUSTON and ordered him to return to the ship with the information that the four gentlemen named in your order of the 8th inst. were on board, and force must be applied to take them out of the packet.

About three minutes after there was still greater excitement on the quarterdeck, which brought Mr. GRACE with his armed party. I, however, deemed the presence of any armed men unnecessary, and only calculated to alarm the ladies present, and directed Mr. GRACE to return to the lower deck, where he had been since first coming on board. It must have been less than half an hour after I boarded the *Trent* when the second armed cutter, under Lieut. GREER, came alongside, (only two armed boats being used.) He brought in the third cutter eight marines and four machinists, in addition to a crew of some twelve men. When the marines and some armed men had been formed just outside of the main deck cabin, where these four gentlemen had gone to pack up their baggage I renewed my efforts to induce them to accompany me on board. Still refusing to accompany me unless force was applied, I called in to my assistance four or five officers, and, first taking hold of Mr. MASON's shoulder, with another officer on the opposite side, I went as far as the gangway of the steamer and delivered him over to Lieut. GREER, to be placed in the boat. I then returned for Mr. SLIDELL, who insisted that I must apply considerable force to get him to go with me; calling in at least three officers, he also was taken in charge and handed over to Mr. GREER.

Mr. MCFARLAND and Mr. EUSTIS, after protesting, went quietly into the boat. They had been permitted to collect their baggage, but were sent in advance of it, under charge of Lieut. GREER.

I gave my personal attention to the luggage, saw it put in a boat, and sent in charge of an officer to the *San Jacinto*.

When Mr. SLIDELL was taken prisoner, a great deal of noise was made by some of the passengers, which caused Lieut. GREER to send the marines into the cabin. They were immediately ordered to return to their former position outside. *I carried out my purpose without using any force beyond what appears in this report.*

The mail agent, who is a retired commander in the British navy, seemed to have a great deal to say as to the propriety of my course, but I purposely avoided all official intercourse with him. *When I finally was leaving the steamer he made some apology for his rude conduct, and expressed, personally, his approval of the manner in which I carried out my orders.* We parted company from the *Trent* at 3:20 P. M.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) D. M. FAIRFAX,
Lieut. and Executive Officer.

Capt. CHARLES WILKES, U. S. N., Commanding *San Jacinto*.

THE FIGHT AT FORT PICKENS.

Detailed Account by an Officer of the Richmond.

Correspondence of the Boston Merchants' Exchange.

UNITED STATES STEAMSHIP RICHMOND,
OFF FORT PICKENS, Friday, Nov. 22, 1861.

At anchor off Pass a l'Outre, recovering from the effect of our late affair with HOLLINS at the head of the passes, the United States steamer *Mississippi* found us on the evening of the 18th, at 6 P. M. At 8 o'clock we were under weigh, with a full head of steam, bound for Fort Pickens.

The order from Flag-officer McKEAN, for us to join him at Pensacola, was hailed with delight throughout the ship, for it is useless to deny that we had a reputation to recover, in consequence of the want of decision and firmness evinced by our late Captain on the night of the 8th of October, and we now hoped to be able to do it.

On the morning of the 19th November we anchored off Santa Rosa Island near the frigate *Niagara*, and the next day your correspondent visited Fort Pickens. The aspect of everything within and about the fortifications was of course eminently warlike. The sand in the inclosure had been thrown up in immense quantities, forming a covered face, which entirely protected the embrasures on the inner side, so that shells bursting inside the fort could not injure the walls or endanger the men. Of the armament of the Fort I shall say nothing, for obvious reasons, other than it is all-sufficient for any emergency.

I found the officers were very sanguine of success in the event of their opening fire upon the rebel batteries and hailed our coming as likely to expedite the attack.

On the 22d of November, at 10½ A. M., three guns roared from Fort Pickens at the steamer *Time*, that had just entered the Navy-yard dock from Pensacola. At the same instant we manned the capstan bars, and up came our anchor. Scarcely a minute after the first shots came from our side, when "Barrancas," the "Light House Battery," and "McRae" replied, and at it they all went pell mell.

In a very short time the *Niagara* and *Richmond*, now under command of Capt. ELLISON, gained their positions on the western flank of Fort McRea, and opened fire. The *Richmond* drawing but 16 feet was enabled to go in shore nearly a half a mile nearer than the *Niagara*; and with kedges out and springs on our cables we got our battery to bear finely.

The firing on both sides was at first necessarily wild, but we shortly obtained the range of McRae, and dropped shells over and on all sides of the wall.

Until 3 P. M. the batteries near McRae did not trouble us much, but about that time they succeeded in bringing two rifled guns to bear on us, and instituted a series of experiments which speedily culminated in a shell hitting us abaft the main chains about four and a half feet under water, forcing in the outer planking, and, as it exploded, literally lifting the ship bodily in the water.

This sounds like Munchausenism, I know, but every person on board concurs in the same statement. This shot was followed in about twenty minutes by another which passed through the rail over number three gun, knocking the tangent sight from the gun full in the face of the captain of the gun, who was just sighting his piece, tore his head and right arm from his body, and then passed out of the corresponding port on the other side of the deck. Seven men at the gun were wounded at the same time by splinters.

The casualty only seemed to give new courage to the men to continue the fight, and they remained quietly at their quarters; but it was now apparent that we were drifting gradually inshore while the enemy had exactly obtained our range, as was demonstrated by the passage of three shells in rapid succession directly over the quarter-deck, and but a short distance above the rail; therefore Capt. ELLISON directed the ship to be hove ahead by the bower chain, and none too quickly, for she had hardly started when three more shells burst in the very spot we had moved from, and not a dozen yards from our stern.

Just then the flag-officer signalled "Get under way," which we did, and giving the batteries a few final shots steamed out of their range. The *Niagara* came out with us, but as she had been so far out during the action she escaped with a blow from a spent shot, which failed to go through her planking, and lost no men.

The first feeling that seemed to find vent after we had settled down to talk the matter over was the hope that we had retrieved ourselves from any stigma that might attach to the Mississippi experience, or, as Jack says, "we hoped we were now off the black list."

One thing is certain, our crew fought steadily and quietly, and the only difficulty the officers experienced, and that only during the first few hours, was a desire to fire oftener than was deemed advisable. Of the result of the firing we are as yet in ignorance, other than the destruction by fire of the out-buildings or quarters attached to M'Rae, which we saw during the action, but we have no doubt the enemy must have suffered severely from the continued fire of fleet and fort.

This morning we learned that at Pickens but one man had been killed and one wounded during the fire of yesterday.

SATURDAY, Nov. 23.

This morning, at about 10 o'clock, Pickens again opened fire, and the *Niagara* steamed into long range of the forts, directing us to remain where we are until further orders. As I write, (2 P. M.) Warrington is burning, and the fire is going on between Pickens and our batteries. The United States store-ship *National Guard* has just arrived.

During the engagement the *Richmond* alone fired on the first day 562 shot and shell, using nearly 6,000 rounds of powder. I tell you, old boy, there was some noise Friday. Pickens is all right thus far, and can hold out forever if kept supplied with ammunition and provisions.

The island about the fort is covered with shot and shell thrown from the enemy; it looks as though the skies had rained 10-inch shell, and drizzled 42-pound shot.

Our old ship is in a very bad state: a *ram hole* to port, a 10-inch shell hole to starboard, and all the forward copper off from the Tortugas coral reef. How much more we can stand without going in the box remains to be seen, but we continue to keep our spirits and are ready for duty.

NOV. 24, 1861—2 P. M.

Sunday—no firing either side—day of rest. Pickens has one gun dismounted, one man killed, one mortally wounded, one slightly wounded. Warrington and the entire north side of the Navy-yard is a mass of smoking ruins. Pickens fired mortars all last night at regular intervals.

FROM PORT ROYAL AND TYBEE.

Correspondence of the Washington Star.

PORT ROYAL ENTRANCE, Friday, Dec. 6, 1861.

Commander C. R. P. RODGERS, of the *Wabash*, with two other vessels, the *Seneca* and *Pembina*, returned at an early hour, to-day, from a late reconnoissance of Warsaw Inlet. He discovered a new entrance into Savannah Inlet, as good, perhaps, as Tybee Inlet.

Further, that the rebels have abandoned all their original line of coast defences, constructing another behind in their stead. In a military point of view this will surely prove a great mistake on their part.

Commander RODGERS' reconnoissance has already been followed up by the naval occupation of the newly-discovered passage—Warsaw Inlet. Our guns are, in that passage, but ten miles from Savannah, the steeples of which are plainly visible from the decks of our ships as they ride at anchor there. From their anchorage Savannah may be approached under circumstances in which it will be utterly defenceless. At any moment Gen. SHERMAN may be ready, that city must now fall into our hands.

From deserters and contrabands we have positive information that all the people of the coast able to get away have gone into the interior under an appalling panic. They have left only the "crackers," whom no one—of their men of property—cares about. The "crackers" are getting ferocious against them. Among the deserters that have come to us is the steward of the rebel steamer PALMETTO, who says that the day after the battle of Hilton's Head, while Commodore TATTNALL was relating the history of the fight to some ladies, who were breakfasting on the vessel with him, he suddenly stopped, buried his face in his hands, and burst into tears.

We are now looking almost daily for the arrival of Gen. BUTLER here, with a large reinforcement. On his arrival, as he outranks Gen. SHERMAN, he will be in the chief command of our further military operations in this quarter. Gen. SHERMAN, however, is moving with all his means to push ahead the army operations. It seems to be understood that in addition to our occupation of Beaufort, of which you will hear elsewhere, Gen. VIELE is to be sent to-morrow or next day with a considerable force to occupy the important points in the new approaches to Savannah, and that another force will go about the same time on a similar errand in the direction of Charleston, to hold certain strategic points.

You may also expect to hear at any time of the destruction of the enemy's railroad connection between Charleston and Savannah.

LETTER FROM A PRISONER AT RICHMOND.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 13.

A letter from Col. LEE, of the Massachusetts Twentieth Regiment, dated Richmond Jail, Dec. 4, describes the cell in which other hostages and himself are confined as small and very damp, the cold air drawing through the windows most uncomfortably. The hostages have to provide their own beds, the Government allowing them only two cotton coverlets to each bed. They are forbidden to receive visitors, and all communication with other persons denied them. Col. LEE and Major REAUL are well.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

ARREST OF A NOTORIOUS COUNTERFEITER.—HENRY COLE, *alias* JOHNSON, was arrested yesterday afternoon upon the charge of counterfeiting. In August last, the accused and three other men—all of whom are connected with a gang of counterfeiters, who for months have been prowling throughout the country—visited Albany, and there presented a large number of $5 and $10 bills to the Albany banks. They purported to be genuine issues of the Prescott Bank, at Lowell, Mass. So well executed were they that the banks took them without hesitation, and paid gold in exchange. Very soon, however, the bills were ascertained to be bogus. No clue could be obtained until yesterday, as to the whereabouts of the guilty parties. COLE was arrested by Detective SLOWEY, in Grand-street. One hundred and sixty dollars in gold were found upon the prisoner. He was taken to Police Headquarters, and there detained for a short time. He immediately employed Ex-Judge STEWART, who obtained a writ of *habeas corpus*, upon which he was taken before Judge MCCUNN, at the City Hall, late in the afternoon. Here, however, he was met by Deputy-Sheriff GRATTAN, of Albany, who exhibited a warrant directing him to take and convey the prisoner to Albany for trial. The accused was therefore handed over to the Albany officer, who left town last evening with the accused.

THE UNION BAZAAR.—This extensive charity, conducted under the auspices of many of our most prominent churches and benevolent societies of ladies, commenced operations last night at the City Assembly Rooms. The Committee of Arrangements, after due consultation, came to the conclusion that the new building kindly offered by Mr. A. T. STEWART would, in any event of hasty completion, be too damp for the ladies, who attend all day, and the Assembly Rooms are, therefore, to be held for ten days or two weeks at Mr. STEWART's expense. Last night large crowds visited the opening, but more with a view to observation than purchase, as the machinery of so extensive planning will not move smoothly for a day or two. As it progresses we will give a more elaborate sketch of its most noticeable features.

A CASE OF FOUL PLAY.—Yesterday afternoon the body of an unknown woman was found floating in the water at the foot of Forty-fourth-street, North River. A large smoothing-iron was found tied to her neck. She was very neatly attired, and it is judged that she was about 25 years of age. The body was conveyed to the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house, and the Coroner notified.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Inauguration of Barracks—The McClellan Chasseurs.

The Government has recently caused to be erected, at East New-York, barracks for the accommodation of troops preparing for active service in the field, and they were duly inaugurated on Thursday night by the contractors, Messrs. KNIFFEN & WALKER and the officers of the Ninetieth Regiment, by a grand ball, which passed off very pleasantly. These barracks are built of wood, in the form of a hollow square, inclosing about two acres of ground. On one front of the square are the apartments of the field and staff officers, on the next the Quartermaster has his department, and also the officers of the line, and the remainder of the barracks is arranged for the accommodation of the rank and file. The Ninetieth Regiment, which is now occupying these barracks, is under orders to proceed to Washington on Monday next, stopping on the way at the City Hall to receive a stand of colors ordered for them by the City Government. Annexed is a full list of officers connected with the Ninetieth Regiment (McClellan Chasseurs) New-York State Volunteers:

FIELD.

Colonel—JOSEPH S. MORGAN.
Lieutenant-Colonel—Louis W. Tinelli.
Major—Joseph S. C. Agreda.

STAFF.

Surgeon—Edward S. Hoffman, M. D.
Assistant-Surgeon—W. W. Kinne, M. D.
Adjutant—P. R. Raymond.
Quartermaster—Richard B. Locke.
Chaplain—A. G. Bass.
Band-Master—T. Boswell.
Military-Secretary.—John Hall.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Major—Charles N. Smith.
Quartermaster-Sergeant—Charles V. Frewer.
Commissary-Sergeant—O. C. Morgan.
Ordnance-Sergeant—W. A. Burgess.
Color-Sergeant—Charles Miller.
Hospital Steward—William H. Bennett.

OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

Company A—Captain, J. C. Smart; First Lieutenant, G. Stewart; Second Lieutenant, G. Mulligan. Company B—Captain, Wm. G. Tackabery; First Lieutenant, Philip Guest; Second Lieutenant, Henry F. Blackwell. Company C—Captain, A. T. Vaughan; First Lieutenant, Justin Nills; Second Lieuteuant, Edward A. Stoughtenburgh. Company D—Captain, W. W. Vanness; First Lieutenant, T. M. Johnson; Second Lieutenant, Dudley Walch. Company E—Captain, H. de la Paturille; First Lieutenant, John Locke; Second Lieutenant, Wm. H. Ireland. Company F—Captain, W. H. Bennett; First Lieutenant, W. R. Hill; Second Lieutenant, G. R. Bennett. Company G—Captain, Shanrman; First Lieutenant, E. D. Smith; Second Lieutenant, Walter L. Griffith. Company H—Captain, John Sullivan; First Lieutenant, W. W. Todd; Second Lieutenant, Warren Wooley. Company J—Captain, G. W. Bissell; First Lieutenant, John Irving, Second Lieutenant, C. F. Newton. Company K—Captain, J. Simpson; First Lieutenant, Wm. E. White; Second Lieutenant, John T. Sheppard.

MAYOR KALBFLEISCH.—MAYOR KALBFLEISCH has been confined to his home for several days with inflammation of the lungs. Alderman PETER G. TAYLOR, of the Fourth Ward, is discharging the duties of the Mayor.

The Europa Off Cape Race, but not Boarded.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Friday, Dec. 13.

The Royal mail steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool Nov. 30, *via* Halifax Dec. 1, passed Cape Race about two miles off, at 11½ A. M. to-day. The sea was very high, and though the news-boat of the Associated Press started for her, she was unable to get more than half a mile from the Cape. The steamer would not come nearer, and her news was not obtained. The *Europa* will be due at Halifax on Sunday morning.

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

HAMILTON, C. W., Friday, Dec. 13.

ANDREW STEVENS, President of the Gore Bank, died suddenly this morning of paralysis. He was in ordinary health last evening. He has been connected with the Gore Bank for a quarter of a century.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.—Some ladies are doubtful as to whether they shall receive calls this year, but "nary a doubt" exists in the minds of the gentlemen as to where they shall purchase the stylish *chapeau*, whose superb grace is to invest their New Year's *tout ensemble* with additional distinction. Only KNOX, of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, can furnish a hat equal to the occasion.

[Advertisement.]

STARTLING! BUT TRUE.—The volunteers are braving the dangers of fever, scurvy, wounds, and cholera. Many a gallant fellow will leave his bones to bleach, who, by the aid of HOLLOWAY's Pills and Ointment, would have returned to his family strong and healthy. Soldiers, try them.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates from 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. Parlor skates. We make a specialty of skates. CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

CHRISTMAS GAS.—A very large and beautiful assortment of porcelain and mica gas shades will be found at the manufacturing gas fixture dépôt of WARNER PECK & Co., No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 17 | Sun sets.... 4 36 | Moon sets.... 4 39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 05 | Gov. Island. 8 34 | Hell Gate.... 7 28

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, Dec. 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Bavaria, (Ham.,) Meyer, Hamburg, Eberhardt & Co.; City of Baltimore, (Br.,) Jeffrey, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamers Alida, Robinson, Philadelphia, James Read; Black Diamond, Allen, Philadelphia.

Ships Felicia, (Br.,) Nelson, London, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Eleanow, (Br.,) Wilson, Glasgow, Edmiston Bros.; Adriatic, Moore, London, E. E. Morgan & Wiley; Donau, (Ham.,) Meyer, Hull, Kunhardt & Co.; Harriet, Bassett, Bristol, C. C.